The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,036—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th January, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masuli patam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 25th January, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th Jan 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons. H. P.	1881.
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700 400	29th Jan
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100 300	12th Feb
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400 300	26th „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100 300	12th Mar
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700 400	26th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	9th Apl
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700 400	23rd „
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100 300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400 300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100 300	4th June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700 400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES. Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain :—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warranty be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS and CONTRACTORS, Importers of Marble, Granite, Cement, Tiles, Tarra Cotta and other material for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings. Fountains, Flower Vases, Statues, Sedges, &c., for Gardens.

Special Designs, Illustrated Catalogues, Estimates and Rates supplied for the Construction and Decoration of Buildings and any other Architectural Work. Statues and Monuments of any kind.

Always on hand a large stock of Marble Works and Marble in Blocks and Slabs of several dimensions.

8, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the ALLIANCE BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, in Liquidation.

HENRY STEAD.....Official Liquidator.

UPON reading the affidavit herein of HENRY STEAD, the abovenamed Official Liquidator of the Alliance Bank of Bombay, Limited, in liquidation, sworn and filed on the 15th day of November, 1880, together with the Bound-paper, writing annexed thereto and marked as Exhibit A, containing a list of the contributories of the abovenamed Bank, and on hearing Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, Solicitors for the Official Liquidator of the said Bank, I appoint THURSDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1881, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, before the sitting Judge in Chambers in the High Court House, to settle the List of the Contributories of the abovenamed Bank made out and left at my Chambers by the Official Liquidator of the said Bank, and I direct that due notice of this appointment shall be served upon the Contributories of the said Bank either personally or by post, stating therein that if no sufficient cause be shown by the Contributories to the contrary at the time and place aforesaid this list will be settled by the sitting Judge in Chambers as it now stands; and I further direct that this Order be advertised once in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, twice in the *Bombay Gazette*, twice in the *Times of India* and twice in the Marathi, Gazrathi and Hindoostani newspapers printed and published in Bombay.—Dated this 30th day of November, 1880.

C. SARGENT.

TOBIN & ROUGHTON, Solicitors for the Official liquidator of the Alliance Bank of Bombay, Limited, in Liquidation.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G.F. Cates	22nd Jan
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th „
s. MIRZAPORE	2887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th „
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	17th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson.	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	17th „
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thompson	24th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews.	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	H. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3000	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	28th Jan.
GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	11th Feb.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th „
LOMBARDY	2753	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.

Return Tickets are now issued 1st Class. 2nd Class

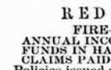
	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th January, 1881.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

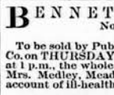


THE ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited's, S. S. SHAHJEHAN will sail as above about the 25th January, 1881.

For freight or passage apply to

SIGG-SULZER & Co.
Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.



THE Co.'s S. S. URANO, Captain N. UCROPINA will be DESPATCHED as above, on 29th Jan., 1881.

For further particulars Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

S. S. OLYMPIA, from Glasgow and Liverpool, has ARRIVED, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£852,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£995,209
CLAIMS PAID	£3,065,736

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on THURSDAY, the 27th, and FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., the whole of the millinery stock, cases, &c., of Mrs. Medley, Meadows Street, who is closing business on account of ill-health.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, next to Mr. T. C. Glover's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture (made to order), best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, 2, 3, 4 and 8 lights hanging chandeliers, and argand lamps, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, rich China and Japanese vases, horses and carriages, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 6 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 20th January, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE TELEGRAPH STORES. TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P. M.- Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Borce Bunder at the Government Telegraph Store-yard, A quantity of unserviceable stores, comprising teak tops, packing casks and cases, wooden reels, scrap iron, oiled canvas, timber, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Armenian Lane, Fort, on the 3rd floor, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of W. Herbert, Esq., the same comprises fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, breakfast and pickle frames, tea service, ice pitcher, epergne, salvers, table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, table cutlery and handsomely carved and French-polished furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, side, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, drawing-room, easy, folding arm and without arm chairs, conversation and reclining couches, chiffoniers, teapoy, sideboard, whatnots, Madras pattern double and single cots, hatstand, chest of drawers, wardrobes, clothes presses, dressing glasses, carpets, table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, bath and dispense room furniture, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF MEDICAL BOOKS.

To be sold by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.

A number of valuable books on medicine and surgery, comprising, Diseases of Women, Outlines of the Science of Practice of Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, General Structure of the Animal Kingdom, Principles of Physic, 2 vols., Clinical Lectures, Obsteric Clinic, Practical Hygiene, Anatomy, Proceedings of the International Sanitary Conference, 1866, Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence, Diseases of Females, Dental Surgery, Science and Practice of Medicine, 2 vols., Theory and Practice of Medicine, 2 vols., Operative Opthalmic Surgery, Anderson on skin diseases, Piries Surgery, Researches of Disease in India, Cyclopœdia of Physical Sciences, Manual of Chemistry, Theory, and Practice of Midwifery, Practical Chemistry, Handbook of Obsteric Surgery, Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicines, Acupressure, Falsifications of Food, Manual of Zoology, Notes on the Hygiene of Cholera, Skin and other Diseases in India, What to observe at the Bedside and after death in medical cases, Improved Method of Extraction of Cataract, &c.

Books on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST & 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kassara Bunder—

75 Superior 1st class teak squares.
75 ditto 2nd class ditto.
in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder—

100 Tons superior 1st class teak squares, each measuring 1 ton.
100 Tons „ teak scantlings of various sizes.
in small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 20th January, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

WE beg to inform Ladies and Gentlemen that we are prepared to SUPPLY Servants, Butlers, Hamals, Cooks, Ayas, Coachmen, Sepoys, Malees, Office Clerks, &c. Those who are in want of them are requested to apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & CO.
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

UNDER instructions from Messrs. AGA SYED ABDOOL HOOSAIN and Co., Moulmein, we hereby, publicly NOTIFY that the vessel called the COLONEL FYTCHE, now lying in Bombay Harbour and marked FOR SALE in the Daily Trade Return, is MORTGAGED to that Firm. Intending buyers are accordingly warned that the vessel is mortgaged.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents for Messrs. Aga Syed Abdool Hoosain and Co.
Bombay, 19th January, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer GEELONG will LEAVE for the above Ports on the 30th January, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 19th January, 1881. Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

Acknowledged by all who came, 2,372 people, to be the best and most enjoyable Entertainment ever given in Bombay.

The cry is "STILL THEY COME."

WILLARD'S GREAT COMBINATION.
MDLLES. ZELUIKA AND SERVALLI
IN THEIR
MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS
AND
HIGH CLASS PRESTIDIGITATION.
WILLARD'S
MARVELLOUS METAMORPHOSES
AND
PROTEAN CHANGES OF COSTUME
Without leaving the state or eyes of the audience.
MDLLE. ZELUIKA'S
PATHETIC BALLADS.
COLONEL IKE AUSTIN,
AMERICA'S MARVELLOUS RIFLEMAN,
MDLLE. SCLAVATSKY,
THE
BRILLIANT SOLO PIANISTE.
TWO MILITARY BANDS
AND
THE EVER POPULAR DANCING PLATFORM.
MAZE, MERRY-GO-ROUNDS, AND SKATING RINK.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Gentlemen with Ladies on coming late can avail themselves of the RESERVED SEATS in the Theatre, at One Rupee each. Children half price. Retainable the whole evening.

500 MORE FREE SEATS HAVE BEEN ADDED.
Children half price.
Doors open at 7 p. m.

We guarantee the performance of each item on this Bill.

PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Manager.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the steamship ASHBURNE are hereby informed that the steamer has ARRIVED and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods from the Prince's Dock without delay.

No claims will be paid unless countersigned by Captain HALL.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
BOMBAY.—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI.—3, HUNDER ROAD.
LONDON.—27, LEADENHALL STREET.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and investments made for constituents and others on the Bombay, Calcutta, and London Stock Exchange. Sound information and advice will be furnished to constituents as to the present position and prospects of any investment.

WM. WATSON & CO.

INDIA IN 1880,
By SIR R. TEMPLE.

FEW COPIES RECEIVED by YESTERDAY'S MAIL. By Post, price Rs. 11-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., when the Customs Tariff Valuations, as revised by the Special Committee of the Chamber, will be submitted for confirmation.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 19th January, 1881.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY, MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld

JAMAICA RUM.

JUST LANDED, a consignment of TREACHER and Co.'s celebrated Fine Old JAMAICA RUM.

In cases of 1 doz., Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

	Cash Prices.	Rs. as.
Californian Apples	Per tin	0 10
Californian Apricots	„	1 4
Californian Grapes	„	1 4
Californian Peaches	„	1 4
Californian Pears	„	1 4
Californian Plums	„	1 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,
FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

Size 6 ft. long by 3 ft. broad, each Rs.		10-0
7 „ 4½ „ „	„	16-0
8 „ 5 „ „	„	22-0
DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide ..... per yard	„	6 12
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each	„	22 8

Subject to 10 per cent Discount for Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

UNDER special arrangements with the BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY of Gt. Russell Street, London, Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat, TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, beg to announce that their RETAIL PRICE for 6s. 6d. Bottles has been REDUCED to

Rs. 3-8 PER BOTTLE CASH,

and as large stocks are now held in Bombay, they are prepared to supply the Trade and large buyers throughout India on the best wholesale terms.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIGOU, WILKES, AND LAURENCE'S
ALLIANCE PRIZE GUNPOWDER,
Specially recommended for
ALL BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND RIFLES
AND FOR CLEAN AND EFFECTIVE SHOOTING.

FIELD GUN TRIAL, 1875.

The "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder was used by the Winner in Three Classes out of Four at this Trial, held at WIMBLEDON May, 1875.

THE GRAND PRIX CASINO, MONACO, 1878.

The Winner of this Prize used P. W. & L.'s "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder.

FIELD TRIAL OF EXPLOSIVES 1878.

P. W. & L. obtained
"THE HIGHEST AVERAGE FIGURE OF MERIT"
In the Competition conducted under the management of the Editor of "THE FIELD."

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the above celebrated Gunpowder, have pleasure in introducing it to the notice of Sportsmen in Western India. For strength, excellence of quality, and uniformity of composition the "Alliance Prize Gunpowder" is unsurpassed, and its rapidly extending sale fully testifies to the manner in which it is appreciated by those who have used it.

No. 6 Grain in 1 lb. Canisters ..... Cash Rs.	2-4
Do. per original case of 25 lbs. „	50-0

Indents for 4 cases [100 lbs.] supplied on best Wholesale Terms.

TREACHER and COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO.'S UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash prices per doz. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL SHERRY.—A pure, light, Spanish Wine, of fair quality and average	17	0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, cheap, and clean-drinking Sherry	23	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price and well suited for family use	27	0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity	30	0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—A rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired ...	30	0
MANZANILLA.—Exceedingly dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine, of full flavour and firmness ...	30	0
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of Superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	38	0

These Wines, selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

SUPERIOR FRENCH BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (The celebrated Heart-labelled Brandy), pure, soft, and delicate ... ... per dozen	32	0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit ... „	29	0
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a sound wholesome spirit ... ... „	25	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' SHOES.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT PER S. S. "PESHAWUR."

EVENING SHOES.	Rs.	a.	RACQUET SHOES, WITH FLUTED INDIA-RUBBER SOLES.	Rs.	a.
Court Patent Leather, Satin bows ...	9	8	Patent Court, with bows and strap ...	12	8
Ditto, Embroidered Toes, bows	10	8	Patent Court, with large buckle ...	12	8
Prunella Court, Embroidered Toes, bows	10	8	Navy Cloth, to Lace, Morocco Saddles*	12	8
Glace Kid, Rosette, Embroidered Toes	10	8	Soft Morocco to Lace, cross-bands ...	10	8
White Satin, bead Embroidered bows ...	8	8	Waterproof Cashmere, Lace, Kid Saddles*	9	8
White Sateen, Satin Rosette, Buckle ...	6	8	Glace Kid, to Lace or Button	8	8
White Kid, Rosette, Embroidered Toes	12	8	Fine White Canvas, Brown Saddles* ...	12	8

* A band across the fore part of the Shoe, which tends to strengthen it and to prevent its stretching out of shape.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITHIN 30 DAYS.

As a Guide to size, send an outline of the sole of a shoe that fits.

WATSON & COMPANY, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW FURNITURE CRETONNES.

THE BOLTON CRETONNES ...	...Re. 1 0 to Rs. 1	4 per yard.
THE OATMEAL CRETONNES	„ 1	8 per yard.
THE SATTEEN CRETONNES...	„ 2	0 per yard.

LENO CURTAINS.

Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 18-0, Rs. 25-0, Rs. 30-0 per pair.

NET CURTAINS.

Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8 per pair.

PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO., ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO., MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED TAM O'SHANTEE HATS. GRANDMOTHER'S BONNETS. JERSEYS IN ALL COLOURS. READYMADE COSTUMES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	...Rs. 20
Do. „ large size	„ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior	„ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	„ 30 and 35
formerly sold at...	„ 35 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	...Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	„ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch" ...	Rs. 35
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	„ 48
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	„ 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish ...	„ 25 to 55
	„ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	...Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	„ 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	„ 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	„ 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	„ 65
do. lever escapement	„ 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	„ 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	„ 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... } Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 20TH JANUARY,
ALBERY'S GREAT COMEDY,
THE TWO ROSES.

FRIDAY, 21ST JANUARY,
BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME,
BLUE BEARD.

The performance on this occasion will be under THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF MAJOR GENERAL HEWETT AND THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOMEAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

SATURDAY, 22ND JANUARY,
SULLIVAN AND GILBERT'S COMIC OPERA,
THE SORCERER.
PRECEDED BY
A FARCE.

MONDAY, 24TH JANUARY,
BENEFIT OF
HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER,
when will be produced
JEFFERSON'S VERSION OF
RIP VAN WINKLE.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOONDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs.	32
Do. do four	„	16
Orchestra Stalls	„	4
Pit Stalls	„	2
Back Seats	Annas	8

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p. m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

SIGNORA PALMIRA ORTORI,
VIOLINIST,
ASSISTED BY
SIGNORINA ERNESTINA WUTHIER,
PIANIST,
and
SIGNOR RAFFAELE FRANCESCONI,
VIOLINCELLIST,
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE A
GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from February next, the very desirable BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of W. J. Best, Esq. It commands an exceptional good view of the Sea. Rent only Rs. 175. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st February next, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill Lower Road, next to Mr. Glover's house. Rent only Rs. 90, and could be had for two months or long

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1881.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

The Publication for 1881 contains

BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STREETS OF BOMBAY.

PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1881.

A WITHDRAWAL of £100,000 from the Bank of England for North America is advised in yesterday's telegram from London, but no movement otherwise is apparent in the money market. Consols are quoted ¼ higher at 98⅞, French Rentes unaltered at 120½, Enfaced Rupee Paper ¼ higher at 81⅛ for Fours and 89 for Fours-and-a-half. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ½ lower at 102⅞. Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show an advance of 10s. in Chartered and Chartered Mercantile, which are now quoted at £23 and £22-10s. respectively. Orientals are unchanged at £21, and Hong Kong and Shanghai at £42 per share.

In General Produce there seems to be an entire absence of movement ; Coffee, Cocoanut-oil, Seeds, and Wheat being all as previously quoted.

PIECEGOODS in Manchester remain quiet but steady, Reuter's quotations being the same as on Friday last. The Liverpool Cotton Market comes dull, the day's sales being estimated at 7,000 bales only, of which 500 were Surats. Spot prices show a general decline of 1-16d. per lb. on Surats, and to arrive the weakness is even more apparent, good Omras being quoted at 5 11-16d. per lb., sellers but no buyers. In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands were still quoted at 11 13-16 cents and April shipment at 12·07 cents per lb. The American receipts at the ports give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Tuesday's receipts..	21,000	22,000	21,000
Four days' do.	75,000	75,000	70,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,760,000	3,555,000	3,006,000

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 51½d. per oz., but some private messages, we hear, quote 51⅜d., and business is even said to have been done at 51¼d. At this figure it is equivalent to the rupee at 1s. 7¾d.—much nearer the exchange level than it has been at for some considerable time.

EXCHANGE.—We opened very strong with an advance of 1-16d. on yesterday's closing rates, and during the forenoon a further partial rise of 1-32d. was established. As usual on Council drafts day, there has not been much done, the best buyers and best sellers having alike found little to tempt them. At the close, however, such tendency as there was apparent was in favour of sellers, and it almost seems as if we had reached the top again for a time. The result of the biddings will, of course, have a good deal to say to the course prices may take for the rest of the mail ; but unless a higher average is obtained than what seems generally expected, say 1s. 7 23-32d., the probabilities seem in favour of a slight reaction. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 7 11-16d.	per Rc.
Do. telegraphic ...	1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ..	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits. 3 ,, ,,	1s. 0d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Francs. 3 ,, ,,	2f.11c.	,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have been slightly irregular. Fours have been, if anything, a shade weaker at Rs. 100 5-16, but Fours-and-a-half find willing buyers at Rs. 108⅜. For Port Trust Bonds we quote Rs. 99½.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet, with no very marked movements either way. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are still firm, and with the continued decline in cotton to help them, are the turn in favour of sellers.

COTTON has been dull in the extreme. The adverse character of the Liverpool advices rendered buyers to begin with very indifferent operators, and the absence of change in the new year figures, if it did not weaken, at all events did not strengthen matters. Transactions have been most limited, the total sales by Europeans being certainly not over 1,000 bales, and to all appearance there is little hope of an improvement unless we have either a further fall here or an advance at home. We quote now :—

Good Hingunghaut, January	Rs. 231	per candy.
Omra, February	230	,,
F. G. F. ,, ,, ...	210	,,
G. F. ,, ,, ...	202	,,
Good Broach, March	229	,,
,, Dhollera, April	219	,,

SEEDS and WHEAT show no appreciable movement.

FREIGHTS are steady at 37s. 6d. to 38s. 9d. by Canal for Liverpool early shipment, but for both February and March 35s. is obtainable. For other ports there is no change to notice, and the feeling all round to-day has not been active.

PIECE GOODS continue very firm, and in the bazaar the improvement we had to notice a few day's back still holds. Importers are now able to get out of previous cheap purchases without loss, but indent business is not practicable to arrive with any margin for profit.

COALS are quiet but firm, no new business having been reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	737½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	790
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	134
Chart'd Bank I. & C. ..	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	108
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	286

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 15th Jan. 1881.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching.....	51,655	0	0
Merchandise.....	1,00,117	0	0
Telegraph	500	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,53,272	0	0
Corresponding week in 1880. Open, 444 miles.			
Coaching.....	41,371	0	0
Merchandise.....	83,935	0	0
Telegraph	424	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,27,733	0	0
Increase Rs.	25,539	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Inchmuree, 1,287 tons, Captain J. Griffith, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE ship Valparaiso, 1,239 tons, Captain G Lequersick, will sail to-day for Elephant Point.

THE barque Abbey Town, 702 tons, Captain G. Shapland, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a general cargo.

THE steamer Menzalah, 1,050 tons, Captain W. Mearns, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Kurrachee (16th Jan.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana, 2,040 tons, Captain W. E. Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (9th Jan.), via Galle and Colombo, with a general cargo and 45 crew of the Umballa.

THE ship Simla, 1,260 tons, Captain A. Young, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Mauritius (11th Dec.) with a cargo of 24,984 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. William Bell and Co.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 245 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for the same ports with a general cargo and 178 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ashburne, 1,613 tons, Captain W. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (14th Dec.) with a cargo of 33 cases merchandise, 1 case needles, 3,351 bundles hoop iron, 250 cases tin plates, 200 casks disinfecting powder, 43 packages carbolic acid, 310 cases copper sheets, 137 barrels copperas, 1,254 tons goals, 229 tons coak, and many packages iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Menzaleh (s).....	Mearns	Kurrachee, Jan. 16.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Jan. 16.
	Simla	Young	Mauritius, Dec. 11.
19	Ashburne (s).....	Hall	Cardiff, Dec. 14.
	Surat (s)	Breeze	Venice, Dec. 24.
	Sirdhana (s)	Hutchison ..	Calcutta, Jan. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Punjaub (s)	Macaulay ..	P. G. via Kurrachee.
	Alexander	Dunham	Calingapatam.
	E. de Griardin....	Guiland	Malabar Coast.
	Flor de Dia	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Inchmuree (s)	Griffith.....	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Ship Valparaiso, Lequerhie, to Elephant Point.
Barque Abbey Town, Shapland, to Falmouth.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Lizzie English, to Liverpool.
Steamer Menzaleh, to Dundee.
Steamer Halo to Harre and Aden.
Barque F. Sultan, to Coast and Allipey.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
13	Orsino (s).....	Evans	Kurrachee, Dec. 31.
	Almora (s)	Hutcheson ..	London, Nov. 30.
	Sandal (s)	Kennedy	Aden, Dec. 29.
	Poona	Meyer	London, Sept. 4.
	Thunderbolt	Rourke	Cape Town, Sept. 24.
14	Colaba (s)	Henderson..	Singapore, Dec. 31.
	Madura (s)	Starratt	Bombay, Dec. 23.
	Mercedes (s)	Peace	Colombo, Jan. 7.
	Satara	Morby	Port Blair, Jan. 10.
	Baron Blantyre ..	Wilson	Cape Town.
	Prince Leopala ..	Tyrell	Montevideo, Oct. 14.
	Star of Ablon	Hughes	London, Sept. 11.
15	Castore (s)	Malaveish..	Trieste, Dec. 6.
	Assam (s)	Stewart	Southampton, Dec. 8.
	Lord Tredegar....	Clark	P. Elizabeth, Nov. 17.
	Northern Monarch.	Ransom	Algoa Bay, Nov. 9.
	Lammerlaw	Pringle	Liverpool, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13.—Steamer Sir John Lawrence, City of Mecca, and a steamer showed N. C. H. N. Ship Mooltan.
Jan. 15.—Steamers Mecca, Eldorado, Medina, and a Barque (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
15	Huzara (s)	Calcutta.
16	Duke of Argyll (s).	Calcutta.
17	Meredian	Calingapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Linhope (s)—432 cwts wheat, Chandoobhoy Cassumbhoy ; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co : 42 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 35 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 100 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 60 bales cotton, Nuthoo Luckmichund ; 125 bales hemp, Vulubdass Bhugwandass.
Speke Hall (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza ; 2,000 cwts wheat and 350 bales cotton, Rail Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 3,200 cwts wheat, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Govindjee Heerjee ; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 75 cwts dry ginger, Tricomdass Lowjee ; 248 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s)—8 cwts gallnuts, S. A. Joseph ; 112 cwts nuxvomica and 6 cwts crotton seed, Ruzubally Allyruza ; 150 cases oilbanum, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 20 bales skins, Shariffbhoy Jaffer and Co ; 49 bales cotton and 85 bales wool, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mathew Curtis (s)—292½ cwts myrabolams, Runchordass Ghella ; 2 cases fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 1 bag Colombo roots, 2 cwts cowdas, and 27 packages cloves, Hassenbhoy Thavroy ; 961 cwts Colomoo roots, Ruttonjee Manuckjee ; 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 10 pots rose oil, Hajee Mahamed Ebram and Mahamed Jaffer.
Clan Fraser (s),—26 bales cotton waste, Canjee Heerjee ; 339 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 134 cwts horns, Soolaman Hajee Mahamed ; 8 bales skins, Esmail Gangjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton and 3,630 cwts bones, F. Masotti and Co ; 126 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Motichund ; 5 cases fishmaws, Shuriffbhoy Jafferbhoy.
Teviot (s)—31,200 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia (s)—1 bale woolen carpets, Warden and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hurworth (s)—2,000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers ; 200 cwts bones, Allimahamed Husson ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hurworth (s)—100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Minerva (s)—12,184 cwts gingellyseed 3,000 cwts groundnuts and 5 bales silk waste, Ralli Brothers.
Manilla (s)—2,000 cwts mowra flowers and 1,657½ cwts gingellyseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Winton (s),—750 cwts gingellyseed, Ghella Bharmull.
Olympia(s),—101 bales cotton, 7,700 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 380 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Olympia (s),—251 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Olcese and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Manilla (s),—150 cales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla (s),—2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brother ; 4,720½ cwts gingellyseed and 1,198½ cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Olympia (s),—21 packages gum, 4 cases mace, 5 boxes benjamin, and 20 packages cloves, Hajee Mahamed Ally and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Sumatra (s), —198 bags rice, David Sassoon and Co.
Australia (s), —50 cwts coffee, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Australia (s), —5 cases silk, Hajee Ally Babaney.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura (s),—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna ; 86 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s)—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 350 bales twist, R. Jardine ; 27 bales twist, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 50 bales twist Framjee, Sands and Co ; 37 bales twist, Hajee Ally Sheeraiee.

JANUARY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Linhope (s)—600 case gambier, Sigg-Sulzier and Co ; 160 cwts wheat, Thackersey Dewra ; 34 bales wool, Gordhundhass Bhugwandass ; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 53 bales cotton, Ramdayal Choonilall.
Speke Hall (s)—63 packages cocum, D. S. Kemp and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton Harvey and Sabapathy ; 800 cwts wheat John Campbell and Co ; 25 bales wool, Runchordass Mooranjee ; 200 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 310 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 64½ cwts myrabolams, Joosubhoy Soomar.
Lizzie English (s)—154½ cwts coir yarn, Tricomjee Lowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s)—105 cwts horns, Dardina Mowjee ; 50 bales silk, Raphael and Co ; 7 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 69 Bundles E. teeth, Surriff Durvesh.
Teviot (s)—260 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 1,500 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.
Clan Fraser (s)—327½ cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayal ; 312 cwts cotton seed, Jankissandass Cassumbhoy ; 78 cwts coir yarn, Tarr Sallay ; 49 bales hides, Gulamally Peerbhoy ; 71 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s),—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 10 bales skins, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Hurwurth (s),—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s),—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.
Manilla (s),—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothes ; 1,600½ cwts mowra flowers, Chundoolall Choonilall.
Winton (s),—1,671 cwts wheat, Dinshaw Bhikhajee Khan.
Australia (s),—1 case shawls, King, King and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Olympia (s),—1,600 cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co.
Manilla (s),—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Holo (s)—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Menzaleh (s)—22,998 cwts gingellyseed, 5,910 cwts. linseed, 2,998½ cwts groundnuts and 5,610 cwts. poppyseed, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Australia (s)—4 cases cassia, J. Dinar and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh (s)—100 bales cotton, 600 cwts wheat, and 50½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla (s)—50 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia (s)—119 cases lemon grass oil and 17 cases cardamoms, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura (s)—161 bales cotton, Gorakram Shadooram.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar (s)—27 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s)—20 cases sharkfins and 2 cases fishmaws, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 5 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 150 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 37½ cwts raisins, Hajee Ally Babany ; 45 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, G. H. J. Mahomed ; 2½ cwts horns and 2 cases P. feathers, Datardina Mowjee ; 10 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 20.

(Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

350-80—In person—(a pauper) Crustnabai vs Namia Crustnaji Warker—In person.—Part heard.
On Judge's summons from chambers.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the East India Bank in liquidation. H M Sayani—C A Turner vs the Official Liquidators —Ardeshir and H and Payne and Gilbert.
364-80—Craigie, L and O—Panbai and another vs Cana Dewa.
396-80—Balkrishna and B—Cangandal Rajana Hanmantoo and another vs Panda Abboo Saiboo—Janardhun and H.
386-78—Jefferson B and D—Canjee Roopjee vs Tarachund Pragjee and others—Ardeshir and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

621-79—H Bicknell—Mirza Sabutally Vullud, &c. vs Pandoo rung Ramchundra—Janardhen and H.—Part heard.
313-80—Mulice and B—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Shrirung Raghoonath—Jefferson, B and D.
322-80—Tobin and R—the L B and M Bank vs Mowjee Meghjee—H W Payne.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

267-80—Ardeshir and H—Meherbai and another vs Perozbai—Chalk and W.
Short Causes.
456-80—Smith and F—Lackmsey Govindjee and others vs Hurpail Canjee and others—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.
418-79—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Narayan Junardhen—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19.

Ellis, Captain, 25th Punjaub N. I., from leave, from England.
Barnes, Lieut. Col., 73rd Regt., on duty, from Deolalee.
Battye, Captain, Bengal Guides, from leave, from England.
Cook-Collis, Lieut., Bengal Guides, from leave, from England.
Atkinson, Major, 1st Punjab N. I., on furlough, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Griffin, Lieut., 2-9th Regt., on Medical Certificate from Umballa.
Gray, Sub Lieut., 5th Regt., on duty, from Poona.
Spry, Surg. Major, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 18.

Fordyce, Lieut., 8th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.

JANUARY 19.

Taylor, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, to Madras.
Justice-Lieut., Col., 6th Infantry H. C., on leave, to Aurungabad.
Dawson, 2nd Lieut., 29th Regt., on duty, to Mhow.
Briggs, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 15.)

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps.—To be Lieut.-Col.—Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) Charles Vanrenen Conway-Gordon,—12th Jan. 1881. To be Captains.—Lieut. James Ramsay Hobday, 13th Jan. 1881 ; Lieut. Edward James Gardner Lewis, 13th Jan, 1881 ; Lieut George Williams Deane, 13th Jan., 1881.

Native Army.—9th Bengal Cavalry.—Ressaldar Hurdut Singh, to be Ressaldar-Major, vice Manowur Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided, 1st Nov., 1880. 7th Regt. of N. I.—Jemadar Kalichurn Sing, to be Subadar, vice Jeggernath Doobey, invalided ; Drill-Havildar Ruchpal Sing, to be Jemadar, vice Kalichurn Sing, promoted, 7th Dec. 1880.

Vlunteer Corps.—East Indian Railway V. R. C. To be Lieut.—Second Lieut. T. R. Browne, 5th July, 1878.
Second Lieut. S. Carrington, 5th July, 1878.
Second Lieut. W. H. Scriven, 5th July, 1878.
Second Lieut. W. Scott, 2nd Nov. 1878.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. B. Buckley, Ex. Engr. 2nd Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the P. W. D. during the absence on leave of Capt. G. F. L. Marshall, R. E., or until further orders.

The following promotions have effect from the dates specified until further orders :—

Lieut.-Col. Thomason, C. S., R. E., Suptdg. Engr. Class II., to be Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class I., from Nov. 1, 1880.
E. J. Martin, Suptdg. Engr., Class III., to be Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class II., from Nov. 7, 1880.
Major A. LeMessurier, R. E., Suptdg. Engr., Class II., to be Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class I., from Nov. 7, 1880.
Major J. M. Heywood, R. E., Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class II. to be Temporary Suptdg. Engr., Class II, from Nov. 7, 1880.
J. C. Vertannes, Suptdg. Engr., Class III., to be Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class II., from Nov. 1, 1880.
Lieut.-Col., Thomason, C.S., R.E., Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class II., to be Temporary Suptdg. Engr., Class I. from Nov. 16, 1880.
E. J. Martin, Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class II., to be Temporary, Suptdg. Engr., Class II. from Dec. 1, 1880.
R. T. Mallet, Suptdg. Engr., Class II. to be Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class I., from Nov. 16, 1880.
A. C. Cregeen, Suptdg. Engr., Class III., to be Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class II., from Nov. 16, 1880.
Major A., LeMessurier, R. E., Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class I., to be Temporary. Suptdg. Engr., Class I, from Dec. 1, 1880.
J. C. Vertannes, Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class II., to be Temporary Suptdg. Engr., Class II, from Nov. 16, 1880.
H. Lambert, Suptdg. Engr., Class II., to be Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class I., from Dec. 1, 1880.
Major J. P. Steel, R. E., Suptdg. Engr., Class III., to be Offg. Suptdg. Engr., Class II, from Dec. 1. 1880.

Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Establishment under the Govt. of Bombay to that under the Govt. of Bengal.

The undermentioned officers are transferred temporarily from the Railway Branch to British Burmah Provincial Establishment :—Mr. R. J. Bailey, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, and Mr. L. G. Prickett, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade.

Mr. T. Concannon, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Establishment under the Agent, Govr. Genl., Central India, to that under the Chief Comr. of British Burmah.

The official designation of the Directors of Construction and Traffic in the Govt. Telegraph Dept. is altered to "Director" only, the posting to branches of the Department being left to the Director General of Telegraphs, who will notify such postings in Part II of the *Gazette of India.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·943
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·5
Dew Point.....	59·8
Relative humidity of Air.....	·550
Extent of cloud (sky the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)....	67·9
General Direction of Wind'..NE, ENE, E, SE, NE, NW, NNW, N, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours'.....	283.

'From midnight to midnight.

WANTED, an Australian or Cape Riding HORSE, also BAROUCHE on C springs. Address immediately "P," care of Messrs. CHALK and WALKER, Solicitors.

NOTICE.

LADY FERGUSSON will be AT HOME to RECEIVE VISITORS on SATURDAY afternoon, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m.

G. CLAREMONT, Captain,
A. D. C. in Waiting.
Government House, 19th January, 1881.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Parel, Bombay, till further notice.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Acg. Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Bombay, 19th January, 1881.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be happy to RECEIVE GENTLEMEN at BREAKFAST, at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Parel, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to signify their intention to the A. D. C. in Waiting as soon as possible.

His Excellency will be in the Garden at Parel from 8 a.m. on the day above-mentioned, and will be happy there to see any Gentlemen who have business on which they desire to speak to him.

Morning prayers will be read in Government House at 9-15, and breakfast will be served at 9-30 a.m.

HENRY STRACEY, Lieut.-Col.,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parel, 19th Jan., 1881.

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE,
CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A YOUNG GIRL.—We cannot publish a communication of so essentially private and personal a nature.

JUSTICE.—The communication referred to has not been received.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HAMILTON—January 16th, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of Talbot Hamilton, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

RAND—January 17th, at sea, Robert W. Rand, Esq., R. N. R., Chief Officer of the s. and O. s. s. Surat, aged 41 years. English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SHIMMINGS—December 22nd, at sea, off the Island of Colaba, in the Nicobar Group, Bay of Bengal, of apoplexy, Nicholas Shimmings, Chief Engineer I. G. Steamer Kwangtung, aged 45 years. Buried at Camorta. R. I. P.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881.

THE rapidly increasing use of the telephone gives great importance to the judgment of Mr. Justice Stephen, that the telephone is included in the Government monopoly of the telegraph. The telephone has long ceased to be a scientific plaything, and has been employed for practical purposes most extensively not only in the United States, the land of its birth, where it flourishes in every considerable town, and has even penetrated into the haunts of the wild Indians in California, who speak of it with awe as the Klesh-teen or Speaking Spirit. Nor has its usefulness been ignored in Europe. Even in the year 1879 there are said to have been as many as 1,471 telephones in use in Germany, and in Switzerland the administration of the new means of communication has been appropriated by the Swiss Federal Council. In England the invention has been utilised by various private firms. Messrs. Bass and Co., for instance, have an extensive system of twelve telephone wires, some of them two miles long, carrying winged words from one part to another of their premises. A telephone line has also been laid down, passing from the Temple Gardens along the course of the Metropolitan District Railway to Westminster, to establish direct communication between the Temple and the Houses of Parliament. A modified form of the telephone is used in the Mint as a means of detecting light and base coin, and it is proposed to apply it to safety-lamps in mines, in order to give timely information in the manager's office of the existence of fire-damp. Against all such private use of telephones, for the communications of which no charge is levied, the law has nothing to say. They are not prohibited any more than private telegraph wires. It is only when the telephone is advertised (by a company) for public use, and is placed at the disposal of any one who is willing to pay the appointed charges, that it comes into collision with legal enactments. This has been done by the London Edison Telephone Company, which was formed in 1879 to enable any one to use the new means of rapid communication on the payment of the charges fixed by the company. The system they have established consists of a central office in Queen Victoria Street and nine district offices. From the central office wires diverge to the nine district offices, and private individuals have wires leading from their houses or offices to the central exchange or to whatever district office may be nearest, for which wires they pay rents to the company. By this arrangement any one subscriber can communicate with any other. If you wish to send a message to another person whose wire leads to the same office as your own, you first send a massage to the superintendent of the office informing him whom you wish to send a message to. The superintendent then, by a wire in the office, connects your wire with the wire of the person whom you wish to converse with, and after this has been done you converse directly with him. If the two who wish to converse have wires leading to different district exchanges, the connection has to be made at the central exchange, and the conversation passes along five wires, namely, the two wires leading to the district exchanges, the two leading from the two district exchanges to the central exchange, and the connecting wire at the central exchange. It is alleged that this company infringes the Government monopoly of telegraphs, which was secured by the Telegraph Acts of 1868 and 1869, under the former of which Government bought all the telegraph apparatus in the country at an expense of ten millions. The Government monopoly which was thus obtained at such a large and, as some think, exorbitant price, was j

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 19, 5-25 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 9d. received 10 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51¼d. per ounce, market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 82 ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 89.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 19.

A telegram from Kandahar, dated January 18, reports all quiet in Kandahar, but the restlessness in Tirin and Zamindawar is on the increase, and supplies are not coming in as freely as before. Shirindie Khan, Governor of Tirin, who had reached Nish on his way to Tirin, was menaced with attack by a number of armed villagers, and compelled to make his escape, abandoning his baggage.

A small force consisting of the 13th Hussars and Poona Horse, numbering 600 sabres, the 1st Biluch Regiment, 400 bayonets, screw gun mountain battery, and half company of Sappers, accompanied by Messrs. Barns and Merk, political officers, will start for Maiwand on Thursday (the 20th) for the purpose of keeping open the roads to the Helmand and facilitating the collection of supplies and transport animals.

The purchase of camels for transport has been resumed, and is proceeding favourably. The tax on the sale of camels in Kandahar has been temporarily suspended as an additional inducement to owners to bring them to market.

A report from Khelat-i-Ghilzai states that the Andaris have accepted the Ameer's Governor, and are paying tribute.

The Tarakis are still in rebellion, but though they talk a good deal, they will submit, it is thought, to any show of force.

It is reported from Girishk that Hashim Khan has sent some sowars to Zamindawar to collect revenue from the shepherds and herdsmen of Pushtiruz.

A brother and nephew of Anbiar Khan Taimuri have arrived in Kandahar.

News has been received that the Sheikh Ali tribe of Ghorband and the country about Bamian, who, it was reported, had revolted in the early part of December last, murdering the Governor of Bamian and refusing to pay revenue, have submitted, and hostilities are at an end.

THE KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

KOLHAPUR, JAN. 19.

The evidence given to-day was very similar to that of yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The House of Commons last night negatived Mr. Justin McCarthy's amendment to the Address by 201 against 37 votes. The debate on the Address was again adjourned.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Latest advices from Ireland state that County Clare and a part of Sligo have been proclaimed as in a disturbed condition.

THE FENIANS IN ENGLAND.

Extra guards have been placed over the magazines at Woolwich.

SEVERE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

Furious gales have raged throughout England, accompanied by severe snow storms. All the railways are blocked with snow, and many wrecks have occurred along the coasts.

Immense damage has been caused by the overflowing of the banks of the river Thames, and upwards of one hundred barges have been sunk.

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The violent storms which are prevailing in England have extended to Western Europe, and postal and telegraphic communication are totally interrupted.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Powell, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Wigan by a largely increased majority.

BREAKDOWN OF A P. & O. STEAMER.

News has been received that the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Ancona, which left Bombay with the homeward mails on the 8th instant, has broken down off Shadwan, in the Red Sea, owing to an accident to her machinery.

THE RUSSO-TURCOMAN WAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 19.

Later advices from General Skobeleff's headquarters state the Turcomans, who are invested by the Russians at Geok Tepe, have made a fresh sortie of a desperate character, which the Russians repulsed.

The Russians are now bombarding Geok Tepe and pushing forward their siege-works.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi, with the outward English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p. m. last night.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.	
Fair Dholleras	5¼d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6¼
8¼ lbs. do.	7-6
40's Mule Twist	0-11¾
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-7 9-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅞
Bar Silver	51¼d.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¾
4½ do. do.	89
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¾

The sum of about £100,000 bullion is withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Departure—Buckhurst.

FEARS are entertained of a scarcity of water in Oomrawatee and other towns in the Berars.

THE head-quarters of the army, including the offices of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-General, Quarter Master-General, and Judge Advocate-General, will be established at Bombay from the 21st instant.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF is expected to-day per B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the landing of His Excellency. Should he land during the night, the salute will be fired at sunrise to-morrow.

FAMINE prices are said to rule at Peshawur. Wheat is sold in the bazaar at seven-and-a-half seers for the rupee, and flour at five-and-a-half. Meat is at eight annas a seer. Great suffering and discontent are said to be experienced in consequence.

COLONEL HUDSON, 28th Native Infantry, commanding the Peshawur district, has been ordered up to take command of the Khyber force in relief of Brigadier-General Gough, who is proceeding home on short leave of absence before joining his command of the Hyderabad Contingent.

COLONEL HASTINGS FRASER, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad (better known in sporting circles as the "Deccan Ranger"), made a good Christmas bag the other day, killing a man-eating tigress of immense size, which had been the terror of the district for years.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—Every one must have heard with great regret of Mr. Aberigh-Mackay's death ; but those who, as every one here did, appreciated the lively skits of our Political Orphan, have additional cause to lament his loss. We were looking forward to his meeting his Hippogryphon and to a continuance of his witticisms till—well, till distinctive badges were transferred from the shoulder-straps to the seats of the overalls, as he suggested.

KATE BAIN is still missing from Belgaum ; but something has been heard of her since we last referred to the matter. She has been traced to Mapsu, in Goanese territory. The cart-driver who took her there has been found, and he states that his cart was hired by a convent servant named Rosine, and that Kate Bain went with her in the cart to Mapsu. The Lady Superior refuses to give any information ; she will not give Rosine's other name, or her address. She simply replies, "I am not bound to answer," which is true enough if the doing so *will criminate herself*. The correspondent who sends us the above information remarks :—I have nothing to say against Kate Bain becoming a nun, if she is so minded, but that a European girl can be spirited away from a large military cantonment, and never recovered, is, I think, a blot on our administration.

THE military correspondent of the Lahore paper hears that Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Browne, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., V. C., is to have the first offer of the Bombay command, when General Warre vacates. General Browne's appointment would, he considers, occasion the utmost satisfaction in India, for, though a Bengal officer, he has ever been recognised as a man of very liberal views, besides which his popularity is great, whilst his ability is indisputable. He has strong claims on account of his service in Afghanistan in 1878-79, and these, it is satisfactory to know, are not to be entirely overlooked. Should Sir Sam Browne refuse the appointment, it is thought that Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Arthur Hardinge, C. B., or Sir F. F. Maude, V. C., K. C. B., will be asked to accept it.

IT is a source of much regret to the *Rast Goftar* that the nominations made by Government to the Town Council vindicate the action taken by the native corporationers to return a majority of natives to the Council. Such sectarian distinctions are undesirable, thinks the *Rast Goftar*, but the manœuvres of the four Government servants to get into the Council as Corporation nominees, and the subsequent appointments of Government, show clearly that the non-official class and the natives could hardly have acted otherwise than they did. Dr. Blaney's casting vote in favour of a native getting into the Council, was an example which, the *Rast* thinks, Government would have done well to follow in making its own nominations. Their choice ought to be guided more from considerations of fitness than caste or colour. The *Rast* thanks Mr. Geary and Dr. Blaney for having in various ways foiled the attempts of certain parties at making municipal institutions in Bombay mere Government departments, and expresses regret that the Corporation did not find them places on the Council.

IT is reported that Mr. Whitehead has just perfected some improvements in his torpedoes, which will render them even more effective than they have already proved themselves to be.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes in *Truth* :—The *Times* is very anxious to see Lord Dufferin appointed to the Viceroyalty of India, but there is every reason to believe that domestic considerations would lead him to decline the post. If Lord Ripon returns next spring, I shall not be surprised to hear that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington have offered the Viceroyalty to Lord Carlingford.

IT is stated by *Life* that Mr. William Simpson's design for the new Afghan war medal has, with certain modifications, been accepted by the authorities. His design, prepared by him when at Gundamuk, was an oval in shape, with, of course, the Queen's head on one side, and figures symbolical of the Afghan Campaign on the reverse. The authorities, while accepting his model, have, however, altered the oval into a round shape of the old familiar five-shilling piece size.

Vanity Fair says it remains to be seen whether Sir Pomeroy Colley will be as successful in ruling the Cape as he was in ruling Lord Lytton. His advice, so confidently given, first as Military Secretary to the Viceroy and afterwards as his Private Secretary, and so frequently taken at Simla and Calcutta, was not a source of unmingled benefit to India. Sir Pomeroy has his work cut out for him at the Cape just now, and if he only rises and mounts under difficulties to the level of his own estimate of his own powers, he will at least rise to the occasion.

THE result of the assault by a young French nobleman on a Parisian journalist is that the assailant has to suffer two months' imprisonment. It was the Compte de Dion, who waylaid M. Aurelién Scholl at a restaurant and struck him in both eyes so as to incapacitate him for work for nearly a month. M. Scholl had published in his newspaper, and re-issued in a volume, an article which he designed to be a parody on an incident in domestic life described by a sensational paper. He explained at the trial that he intended simply to ridicule what he regarded as a sensational invention, and that he had never heard of the Comte de Dion ; but the latter construed the article as a deliberate revival of a scandal in his early life, the substance of the account being consistent with facts.

"BOYCOTTING" would seem to be the fashion of the day. A well-known barrister, having detected his clerk in certain defalcations, considered it his duty not only to prosecute, but, perhaps unwisely, to give his opinion pretty strongly and adversely upon barristers' clerks in general. For this he was waited upon by a deputation, who requested him to withdraw his remarks. This was declined ; and, in consequence, the fiat has gone out among the clerks that no one is to accept a situation in his chambers, or to promote his interests in any way, till he retracts the words that have given so much offence. Probably some one will take the post at last, and will be sent to Coventry, out of compliment to his employer.

THE weather has been very severe in Scotland. Traffic on several of the northern railways was brought to a stand by the heavy snows, but on December 26, by the efforts of nearly 1,300 labourers, the roads were made once more passable. It was seven o'clock, however, before the whole line between Aberdeen and Peterhead and Fraserburgh was quite clear. As soon as the news arrived a train was organized at Aberdeen, in which many passengers had been detained. Peterhead had been completely isolated from the outer world, except by telegraph, since December 24. At Scotscalder, on the Caithness line, a train was completely buried. Fortunately there were but three passengers, and they, with the officials, succeeded in reaching the station. On December 27 the relief party had only got within a mile of the train, many of the wreaths being fourteen feet thick. At Kirkwall (Orkney) the sea was frozen for some distance along the shore, a very rare occurrence.

THE *Philadelphia Ledger* thinks "Boycotting" an American institution :—"If it were not for the occasional acts of individual vengeance and brutal violence, the present attitude of the Irish people would command the undivided sympathy of our own country. It is our own revolutionary experience over again. Our resistance began in ways precisely similar to some of those in Ireland at this time. There were loyalists in those days who complained, and some of them with reason too, of 'terrorism' and social ostracism. The patriots of our revolution put every man under the ban who attempted to serve as an agent under the Stamp Act ; they passed (and first of all here in Philadelphia) the non-importation resolutions ; they refused to buy British goods, taking to their own homespuns and other home products ; they threw the cargoes of tea overboard at Boston and at Jersey's little town of Greenwich, down the Delaware Bay. All this, and much more of the same kind, some of which went as far as 'tar and feathers,' was American 'Boycotting' a century and more before the current meaning of the term was born."

"THE latest idea of revolutionary Paris is Louise Michel's proposition to bring forward dead candidates, seeing that there are no longer among the living men worthy to represent the electors. "Dead candidatures," says Louise Michel, "are at once a flag and a revindication. They are the purest expression of the Social Revolution—an idea which can never be assailed nor destroyed—an idea invincible and implacable as death. The illegal candidature is just. The dead candidature is as great as the Revolution itself." Wild as the notion is of nominating the dead, it is not now suggested for the first time, No contrast could be greater than that which exists between the famous polemic who is now stirring Montmartre and the American humourist who created Artemus Ward ; but it was the humourist and not the revolutionist who first suggested the "dead candidature." Writing during the war with the Southern States, he complained in his curious style that there was no statesman in Congress who could "rise up to the emergency and cave in the emergency's head," and then forestalled Louise Michel by saying :—"At a special Congressional 'lection in my district the other day I delibberately voted for Henry Clay. I admit that Henry is dead, but inasmuch as we don't seem to have a live statesman in our National Congress, let us by all means have a first-class corpse."

A FRENCH review of Endymion has appeared by M. Scherer, in the *Temps*, which pronounces the hero a very pale and insipid personage and the other characters equally tame. "The interest of the book lies in revelations of the author's own nature and opinions, a prominent feature being his love of luxurious surroundings. One recognizes at every line that jeweller's eye, the gold rings on his fingers. Lord Beaconsfield's talent is *tout en façade sur la rue*. Do not ask him for heartfelt descriptions of nature, clear analysis of motives, or even a dramatic representation of the passions. Enough to find a certain vivacity of mind and a kind of 'go,' whereby the reader gets without too much effort to the end of the three volumes. If the metal has not the ring you could wish, you must confess the gilding is nicely done and produces a certain dazzle." After remarking how much better George Eliot, by dint of study and power of imagination, has pictured the past than Lord Beaconsfield, with all his personal experience, he finds little wit in the dialogue, though occasional sallies are pithy ; and he contrasts Mr. Gladstone's earnestness, breadth, and lack of humour and flexibility with Lord Beaconsfield's shallowness, worship of success, tact, geniality, and resolution—resolution especially in adventurous affairs. "Lord Beaconsfield is to Lord Chatham about what Mr. Gladstone is to Pitt, and England's old European *rôle* to the contracted and uncertain *rôle* now satisfying her ambition."

IN connection with the fresh complication in South Africa and the other difficulties which England has to face, a General high in the French service and a good friend to England and her army, which he learned to appreciate in old Crimean days, has expressed to the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* his regret that the English people and the English Government would not look facts in the face. He said :—"As there is hardly a family of the middle or upper class with you that has not at least one member in the army, it is amazing to me that they do not see that your system is so utterly wrong that it must lead to disaster. You have to keep India, where your *prestige* having suffered from your retreating from Kabul, and your reported intention to evacuate Kandahar, may at any moment lead to another insurrection. You have serious business in hand in Ireland. You have this unfortunate business at the Cape ; and at the same time you mean to hold your position in Europe! All I can say is that, with your army, you cannot do that. The other day, when my old friends of the 94th met with a disaster in South Africa, just illustrates what I mean. You send out two hundred and fifty men when you should employ two thousand five hundred, and waste valuable lives simply because you will not realise the fact that your army is numerically too weak to enable you to enforce the policy and vindicate the position which, as a Great Power, you are entitled to carry out and assure. People give England full credit for her power, but in military affairs credit goes for nothing, and two hundred and fifty men, whatever their training and courage may be, must be beaten by five thousand. Your countrymen ought to have that fact strongly impressed upon them." The correspondent adds :—I am not at liberty to mention this General's name, but it appears to me that there was much sense in his remarks.

THE following is the Pope's official communication to the *Osservatore Romano* on the 24th December, on the subject of the state of things in Ireland :—"It is with real sorrow that we read day by day the news from Ireland, daily growing more alarming. And this news is the more afflicting inasmuch as the secular faith and Christian virtue of the Irish people inspire us all with large and profound sympathy. God grant—and this is the universal prayer—that opportune and speedy measures on the part of the Government may put an end to the deplorable conflict. But in the heat of the struggle it is the supreme duty of the Irish clergy and people to show that, even in defence of legitimate interests, the sons of the Church separate themselves from the promoters of revolution, not forgetting the fundamental principle of Catholic morality, that the goodness of the end does not justify the employment of anarchical and unconscientious means calculated to compromise the future of the country." The *Times* correspondent at Rome comments on the above :—In reading this one must remember the great caution needful on the Pope's part when in these modern times he steps beyond the range of religious authority and touches upon matters connected with the internal politics of foreign countries—matters in which it is well known that Leo XIII. is eminently disinclined to interfere. I am justified in asserting that the Land League falls distinctly within the category of associations looked upon by the Vatican as revolutionary, and when the Pope, as in the above document, for the official nature of which I can fully vouch, speaks of anarchical and unconscientious means he points distinctly to "Boycotting" and other such unworthy systems. After this utterance there can no longer remain any justification for the assertion made by a portion of the Irish Press, that the Pope countenances the proceedings they advocate.

THE cause of Yakoob Khan is being taken up by *Vanity Fair*, which makes some rather startling assertions. A question arises, says that paper, to which, for the honour of the English name, an answer should no longer be delayed. Yakoob Khan, the Ameer originally set up and honoured with the English friendship, is still a prisoner in India. He was deported thither on a charge of having been accessory to the murder of Cavagnari and his companions. He is supposed to have had some kind of trial on this charge, and to have been convicted of it. But neither the proceedings of any such trial nor the evidence received has ever been made public. The Government of India and the Government of England are well aware that there is absolutely no evidence whatever to show that Yakoob Khan was in any way concerned in the murder of Cavagnari. The evidence that was taken showed, on the contrary, that Yakoob was well aware of the danger that threatened him and his people, and that he wished to give him an adequate guard, which Cavagnari refused. It showed moreover that Cavagnari openly paraded his contempt of the Afghans, and what they hold to be the decencies, by many overt acts—among others by playing polo in the public grounds—and that he himself began the fight which ended in his own death by firing with his own hand on the mob. The so-called "Court" before which the evidence was brought was one appointed to condemn and not to judge, being presided over as it was by General Roberts's own Chief of the Staff. Being as it was a Court of "Inquiry," it had no authority and no power to condemn Yakoob, even though it had been constituted for that express purpose. Lord Ripon is well aware of the injustice that has been done, and his first impulse was to reverse it, and either to set Yakoob free or to afford him a fair and proper trial. Let the Government publish the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry ; and let them also publish the comments made upon these proceedings by the members of the Council when the report of them was received. The Government will not dare to do this—for they know well that, instead of confounding us, it would only confirm what we say. Yakoob Khan is a much-injured man ; and he ought to be either fairly tried or handsomely released.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CONSPIRACY AT KOHLAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

ELEVENTH DAY, JANUARY 17.

DEVRAJ A BIN KROJIRAO KOLEKER, caste Dhangar, occupation agriculturist, residence Hatkalanga :—I know Khiru vullud Sultan, Appa bin Balgonda, Appa bin Devajee, and Rama bin Tookaram Mali. I went on the Sunday after Pandawa Panchi to Kolhapur from Hatkalanga to market. I was accompanied by Tatia Hazzare. We met Appa bin Balgonda, Appa bin Devajee, and Rama bin Tookaram coming from Tardal, outside the gate. They asked us where we were going, and we told them we were going to the market. We five came along together as far as Temlai *vitâ* Rukadi, but afterwards Rama Mali left us behind, and went on. I and Tatia Hazzare went to sell cotton-thread in the Chiwata gulli, while Appa bin Balgonda and Appa bin Devajee went to the market-place. After selling my thread, met them again at the American Mission Church, near the market. They were sitting on the steps of the church after disposing of market business. Appa Patil asked us, "Are you coming back to your village?" We all then went to smoke at the police chawadi. At about 3-30 p.m., after having a smoke, Tatia Hazzare said that he wanted a pugri. We all therefore came along with him to the guzare, and bought a pugri. We then followed Appa Patil up to the nagarkhana, as he said that we would have a smoke there. We went, and at the nagarkhana met Shivram Sukaram, who gave us a smoke. At that time he was sitting inside the gate. I, Appa Patil, Tatia, Appa Koli, and Khiru vullud Sultan left the gate. Khiru and Appa bin Balgonda took the lead. We came as far as the Aditwar gate near the jail, where two sepoys from the guard saluted Appa bin Balgonda, and held a conversation with him. The two sepoys were in their uniform, and not in ordinary dress. I and Tatia went on further, while Khiru Holar was at a little distance from Appa bin Balgonda and the sepoys. We stopped at the five-branch standpipe, and presently Khiru and Appa bin Balgonda came there. I did not hear their conversation, but simply the salute they gave Appa bin Balgonda. I saw one of the two sepoys (carrying salaam, Ram, Ram) to Appa bin Balgonda. I cannot recognize the sepoys who gave Appa bin Balgonda salaam, because I am not acquainted with them, but I can say that they had no beards, and both of them had the same uniform dress. We had a smoke at the nagarkhana about half-past five p.m. Afterwards Appa bin Balgonda said, "We will first have a smoke at the house of Khiru, and then walk homewards." Khiru gave us fire for smoking, and went into his house. After a few minutes I followed Appa bin Balgonda ; then Appa Patel called in Appa bin Devajee and Tatia Hazzare. They went in, and I remained outside, because I had some bread with me. I saw with my own eyes the Holar sitting near the idols. There were some eight or nine men inside. I was on the side at the distance of three yards from the threshold. Some camphor was burning before the idols. Khiru Holar gave two charmed lemons to Appa Patil. I did not see if he gave Tatia Hazzare or also, and some articles to eat. Appa Patil said to me, "Will you go to your work ; kill the Europeans and raise a rebellion." I at that time was trembling through fear. Tatia and myself left the house of Khiru and marched on homewards. We were followed by Appa Patil. He called me to the temple of Ekwiri. I did not go at that time he was at the distance of five cubits from us. He overtook us near the toll. He called out after us and said, "Stop, I am coming also." I know that Appa bin Balgonda was accompanied by Appa Bin Devajee, and Rama bin Tookaram by the twilight.

By the court—Appa bin Balgonda came along with us all the way to Tardal.

Cross-examined by Mr.S.P. Bhide.—I am related to Tatia Hazzare. Appa bin Balgonda did, neither with me nor with Tatia Hazzare, speak about anything except going to market and selling bread. We had a talk on household topics. We met on the road many men going to the bazaar. I cannot say who they were. On our way from Hatkalanga to Kolhapur we had a smoke three times. I did not know the man Rama Mali before I was examined by the chief police officer. I had no conversation with Rama Mali from the time he met us to the time he left us. I did not see or hear him speak to any one of us. The men I saw on my way to Kolhapur were not acquainted with me, but the reason why I now recognize Rama Mali is that I had to give my evidence before the chief police officer, and he pointed him out to me and asked me whether I knew him or not, and called him Rama Mali. He further asked me whether Rama Mali had come with me or not. At the police head-quarters we did not do anything else but smoke tobacco, and then we came direct to the guzare to buy the pugri for Tatia Hazzare. We bought it in the company's shop near the nagarkhana. We all climbed up the steps leading to the shop. We spent nearly an hour selecting a piece of cloth for the pugri. I cannot say for certain if at that time the gate clock strike during the time I was in the guzare. Then we went to the nagarkhana, had a smoke there, and did nothing else. At the Holar's house we sat in the west of the plantain trees. I was sitting from the plantain-tree at the distance of about three or four yards. I cannot remember whence the fire came, because it was dark at the time. I left the place I was sitting in when all my companions had gone in, to see what they were doing inside the house. I saw eight or nine men inside, including Khiru Holar, Appa bin Balgonda, Appa bin Devajee, and Tatia Hazzare ; but the other four or five I do not know. I saw them through the door facing the plantain-trees. I was standing in an open space when I looked in. I cannot remember the height of the door. I do not know whether there is any building outside the door next to the main building. The house stands facing the north, and the camphor was burning on the left side as you enter it. I say it was camphor burning because I recognized the flame of burning camphor. I did not see any thing in the court-yard. Prior to this I had never seen Khiru Holar. I learnt the name of Khiru Holar in the kachari of the police officer. I heard the chief police officer call Khiru Holar by name, and that is how I know his name. I had no talk with Khiru Holar from the time I saw him at the nagarkhana till I left him, but Appa Patil had. I did not hear any words from the mouth of Khiru Holar to Appa bin Balgonda except, "Kill the Europeans ; go to your work and raise a rebellion." I saw Khiru Holar's face by the light of the burning camphor. I cannot recognize him by the tone of his voice. I heard him speak, and at that time I was standing just as now. Of the men inside the house some were standing, and some were sitting near Khiru Holar. I cannot remember whether the three men of my acquaintance that were in the house of Khiru were standing or sitting. Khiru Holar first distributed the lemons, and then spoke to them the words above mentioned. On our way back to our home I had no talk with Appa bin Balgonda regarding what passed in the house of Khiru Holar. Tatia Hazzare may have done so, but I am not certain. I did not hear any talk before the distribution of the lemons. I did not hear any one reply to the Holar when he told them to murder the Europeans and raise a rebellion. I did not ask any one about the words Khiru said to them. No one said any thing to me after I left his house till I came near the temple of Ekwiri. When I began to walk I ceased to tremble. There was not any other particular reason that cured my trembling, but then only I started homewards, and forgot what I had heard. I said to Tatia Hazzare that I was trembling when I heard the words from Khiru, and expressed my regret for going along with Appa bin Balgonda to the house of Khiru Holar. In my evidence before the police officer I told what I heard in the house of Khiru Holar. When the officer pointed out Khiru Holar and Rama Mali to me I stated what I heard at Khiru's. While we were at the house of Khiru Holar he warned us not to divulge what passed in his house that night, and therefore I did not communicate this to the police officer. I have said that I did not hear anything from Khiru but the words "murder the Europeans," and further that he threatened us ; and this is true.

By the court.—I cannot remember now the exact words Khiru Holar used in threatening us. He was inside the house.

Cross-examination resumed.—From the time we went to the house of Khiru to the time we left it nobody came in from outside, nor did anybody come out of the house. When Khiru Holar said, "Murder the Europeans" I began to tremble through fear, and I immediately left the house, and Tatia Hazzare came after me. When I left the house of Khiru Holar I think one man came out along with Tatia Hazzare. We came to the market-place at about one or two. I cannot remember any cause that made Khiru Holar threaten us. There is no reason why I cannot remember the cause that induced Khiru Holar to threaten us. I was brought here by the chief police officer at about four or five, was examined at about 10 or 11 a.m., and sent back on the next day in the morning. Tatia Hazzare was sent for, and brought here two or four days before I was called. When I came here to give my evidence I put up at the temple of Ekwiri, in Aditwari pet. I did not see Tatia Hazzare on this occasion at Kolhapur. I come from Hatkalanga along with a police sepoy that was sent to fetch me here. When I went to Ekwiri no police peon with me. Near [redacted] ple is a police station. I was not hand-cuffed when I was sent for by the police officer. Appa bin Balgonda was called in by Khiru half a ghataka after he gave us fire. The man who gave fire was Khiru.

By the court.—When we left the house of Khiru it was nearly seven o'clock.

Re-examined.—I was sitting near the plantain-tree in the open court of Khiru's house, at the distance of five or six yards from the foot-path that leads to the house. I was sitting near the plantain-tree on the left side of any one coming out from the house, at the distance of five or six yards from the door.

By the assessors.—Appa Patil and Appa Koli, whom I met on the road, said to me that they were going to market to buy rice, &c. We went to the head-quarters of the Sirdar Appa Patil was also called by a police peon. In Khiru's house Tatia Hazzare was inside the threshold. I did not see any women in or out, or coming in or going out of the house of Khiru Holar. I did not see any fire kindled either inside or outside the house. I did not see if any one pushed Tatia Hazzare when Khiru said something about the rebellion. When we left the house some one called after us, and told us not to go by the poot-path but by the main road. Appa bin Balgonda and Tatia Hazzare took the advice of the man inside. Standing at a little distance from the door, I saw what was going on inside the house.

By the court.—When we left the house of Khiru Appa Patil told us to go by the main road, not by the foot-path, but at that time he was at a distance of ten yards behind me, and he overtook us near the temple of Ekwiri.

Nama bin Appa Padavale, caste Kulwadi, age 35, occupation pilgrim, religious mendicant, residence Uchgaon. I cannot see a little with one eye. I have seen Guru Sidh. I don't know his name. I know Daji Bapujee. I never went to the house of Daji. I have never sent any letter to any one. I did not tell Daji to write a letter to any one for me. I know Ganu Ramoshi. No one came to me with his wife for the purpose of making a row for obtaining a child. I recognized Ganu from his voice when he said to me, "I am Ganu Ramoshi." I did not send a letter to his Ganu Ramoshi to come with Rs. 30, nor caused a letter to be written to be sent for that purpose to Ganu Ramoshi. He does not owe Rs. 30 to me on any account. He did not promise to pay me Rs. 30 for the fulfilling of the vow he made to me. I am sometimes called "Shidhoo Jadav." A man named Shidhoo Jadhav was suffering from leprosy for four years. I licked his body, and thus cured the disease. I mean I licked the diseased body with my own tongue.

Cross-examined.—I was in the habit of licking the diseased bodies of the men that come to me. My left eye became useless some ten years ago, and for these last two years I have been losing the sight of my right eye. I recognize Daji by his voice. I cannot recognize any one by his voice. I have never seen before. Daji may have come to me once. He came to me once for the pilgrimage to the shrine of my god, and worshipped and went away. I saw Guru Sidh once. He never again came to me. I live at the mart at Dessai's Wadi. I do not go to beg and get alms from all the surrounding villages. I never went to Kodawade. I went to Pandharpur about four years ago. Ganu Ramoshi came to me in the last hot weather. I know the village Ganu made to me—to distribute food amongst the Sadhoos if he had a child. He said that he would distribute food, that is, would pay me and make me give food to the saints. I do not know if Ganu has got any child or not. The reason why I am going to Kolhapur is called "Bhandara." If any one fails to fulfil the promise, I sometimes tell him to perform it if he comes to me. I generally leave it to him to do it or not. I had no mind to go to Pandharpur in the last Bhardpad. I left in the month of June last. I met Guru Sidh came to see and make obeisance to my god at Borgaum. I do not know his other name, but simply know that he is called the Bawa. I do not know who is called Ghodewalla Bawa." was told by the police officer in the locality case of Kisauri. There before the Sessions Judge I stated that the Ghodewalla Bawa had been to the pilgrimage or fair. (Names and points out Guru Sidh.) It is nearly three years since I became a Sadhoo. People began to call me a saint after I licked Shidhoo Jadav. Three years ago several other people came to pay me a visit on the day on which Daji came to me for the purpose of paying me his respects. I do not know the year, month, or the day of the week when Daji came to me. I do not know if Daji came to visit me before or after Ganu Ramoshi came to me. I have heard that there is a village called Kodawade, but I have not seen it, nor do I know how far it is from Borgaum. I came to know that there is a village called Kodawade after Daji came to me, and not before this. I have had no conversation with Daji. He came, worshipped the idols, and went away. I did not hear Daji speak with any one. People were talking that Daji was from Kodawade, and therefore I say that he is from Kodawade. Shidhoo Jadhav, whom I licked, said to me that Daji was from Kodawade. I had been at Govind Bawa's to dine in Sowarde, and that was in the last hot weather. From Sowarde I came to a temple at Amashi. From Amashi I went to Kodawade. From Kodawade Amashi I came to Borgaum *vitâ* Sangrool. I do not know the distance between Amashi and Kodawade. I was once punished with rigorous imprisonment for committing a theft. It was after I came out of this that I became a Sadhoo.

Re-examined.—I was for a fortnight in the prison. It is about four or five years ago I was put in prison. I never tell any one who has not been successful in his vow to fulfil the promise he has made to me.

Bababi bin Naru Pissal, age 30, caste Kulwadi, occupation agriculturist, residence Tardal, petta Alte.—I know Appa Balgonda, Appa Devajee, and Tatia Khoja. Rama Mali came to our village some ten years ago. He is now a police peon at the Magistrum of Tardal. I have seen him coming there. I can remember the Sunday following the Devali. On that Sunday I saw Appa Patil when he came to my house early in the morning before sunrise. He asked me to send two boys to the Kolhapur bazaar. I replied I could not, as I had some work to do in the field. I asked him, "Are you going to the Kolhapur bazaar?" He said, "Yes." I asked him what he was going for to the bazaar. He said 1,000 or 1,500 men were assembled ; they were to be under the *sahib logue* and Karbhari, to cut the telegraph wires, and to put a Maharaj, who had come, on the throne, and thus raise a rebellion. He got up and went to his house. I drove my oxen to the field. I saw Appa Patil when he came to the toll going to Kohlapur. He then replied that Chima Sahib Maharaj was to be placed on the gadi, &c., as I above stated. While I was passing by his house on my way to my field he threatened me not to divulge what he was going to say to my house. He said that he would be made the chief police officer, and I should have some employment at Kohlapur. I said then to him, "I do not want any employment ; you may go away." I do not make any distinction between the fouzdar and a chief police officer. They are both high officials.

Cross-examined.—There was nobody else present when we were talking. He went away. I was going to my fields with my oxen. I happened to see him again at his house, when he threatened me. He was at the distance of five yards from me. He spoke to me in such a tone of voice as could be heard from the distance of ten cubits. He now lives in the house he built on the ground belonging to me. He never built it when he came to me as I have stated above. He never opened his heart to me about his second wife. I have seen him at Jehalkarmji bazaar four or five times, but he never came to call me to it. After I went to my field with my oxen I do not know if he went to Kolhapur or not. I saw him the next morning when I was coming back from my field. I did not ask him anything on that day. I simply saw him sitting at his door. I had no mind to ask him about his having come to my house. I left on my own accord did not ask him anything regarding the weapons on the day he came to call me. I did not ask him as to the place where the men and weapons were collected, nor did he tell me the reasons for murdering the Europeans. I did not tell anybody what Appa Patil told me because he is on good terms with me. I had no belief in what Appa Patil told me. I did not inform the village police patil of what Appa Patil said to me. I know Shivram Patil and Rachupati Kulkarni of Tardal. I was accompanied by a police peon and Shivaram Patil when I came from Tardal to Kohlapur. I was taken to Shukrawar chawadi, examined, and was ordered to return. Pirrya of Dori was with me when I came to Kohlapur, and came back with me to Tardal. I gave my statement within an hour of my arrival at Kohlapur.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R., Apollo Bunder, this evening.

Band, H. E. the Governor's, Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

Gaiety Theatre, "Two Roses," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th inst. :—Menzaleh (s), from Kurrachee ; Arrow (s), Mandvie ; Simla, Mauritius. Yesterday :—Ashburne (s), from Cardiff ; Surat (s), Venice ; Sirdhana, Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Punjab (s), to the Persian Gulf ; Alexander, Calingapatam ; E. de Girardin, Malabar Coast ; Flor do Diu, Mozambique ; Arrow, Coast and Cutch ; Inchmuree, Rangoon.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March	Ungarn und Brandenburg..S. Lewengly.
Overture	The Barber of Seville ..... Rossini.
Selection	From Dame Blanche ..... Boeldieu.
Valse	Frühlings Lieder..... Jos. Gungl.
Quadrille	Bon Jour ..... Zikoff.
Galop	The Earl of Chester ..... Koessl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND—The following programme of music will be played at the Esplanade Bandstand by H. E. the Governor's band this evening :—

Overture	Die Grossfürstin..... Flotow.
Aria	Der Wildschütz ..... Lortzing.
Valse	Pluie d'Or ..... Waldteufel.
Selection	I Puritani ..... Bellini.
Selection	Carmen ..... Bizet.
Polka	Victoria..... Faust.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Menzaleh entered the dock yesterday.

THE TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a. m. on Sunday, the 16th instant, was 38·27 feet.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 15th January, was 52 feet and 9 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 53 feet and 4 tenths.

ASSAULT.—Balla Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Curreem Chatoo by means of an instrument for cutting. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dongree Cooly Street on view of the body of Rajbai, woman, aged 15 years, who died from the effects of burns which she sustained on the 3rd instant by her clothes having accidentally caught fire. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

THEFT AT CHINCHPOOGLY.—Mr. Lovett, residing at Chinchpoogly, the proprietor

the League, as expressed by its leaders, was not for discussion in order to influence the Legislature, but to paralyse the hands of the Government. Mr. Nally had said that their object should be to get rid of the accursed system of blasted landlordism (laughter). Mr. Gordon said it was the land laws that made the people poor, and and not the will of Providence. Mr. Harris had stated that not one of the owners could produce the title deeds to their estates, and that their ownership of the lands was stained with blood. He further remarked that some papers had stated that the Land-Leaguers would cut each other's throat. He, however, could say that they would not cut the throats of some of their friends, but he would not mind if the throats of some of their enemies were cut to-morrow. Another speaker stated that every landlord was a land robber, or a land thief. The effect of such speeches was to excite an ignorant peasantry against their landlords. Mr. Parnell, the president of the Land League, at a meeting at Kilkenny, speaking to a resolution in favour of fixity of tenure and fair rents, said he was not now prepared to accept such a settlement of the land question. He said the proprietary right of the landlords was a right of force, fraud, and wrong; and the title was one founded on crime. Then, he said, "the landlord or the tenant, one of them must go." Then there was prolonged cheering. Soon afterwards the murder of Lord Mountmorres took place. He was not either a great or a severe landlord, and his murder was a disgrace to the country. His rents were not more than 100*l.* a year. On Oct. 3, Mr. Gordon, a paid agent of the Land League, stated that he heard with pleasure, as he passed through Clonbur on his way to a meeting, that Lord Mountmorres had been shot or murdered. Mr. Dillon had spoken harshly of the landowners who had made an effort to protect their interests; and Mr. Nally told the people to keep a firm grip of the soil. In this way the minds of the people were inflamed against the landlords of Ireland.

The right hon. gentleman spoke throughout the day, and as his voice was giving way, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald suggested that there should be an early adjournment, which took place at 3-30. Mr. Parnell was loudly cheered on reaching the street.

On Thursday morning the traversers were not all present, and Mr. Parnell did not put in an appearance until shortly before 12 o'clock. The incidents of note were very few. The court was delayed nearly half an hour in consequence of a juror not being in his place, and when he appeared Judge Fitzerald threatened to fine him 100*l.* if he offended again.

The Attorney-general said that on the previous day he had read fifty extracts from the speeches of the traversers, showing the inflammable style in which they addressed the Irish tenants in different parts of the country, during the last six or eight months. The jury might have considered that he dwelt too much upon the speeches of the traversers, but it was necessary to show from their own words what were the means they were prepared to use to bring about the objects they had in view. It was necessary to do this for the object of "stopping supplies" to the landlords, as it was called. This was the new Gospel to St. Davitt (laughter). The traversers, by their acts and their speeches, showed what they meant by stopping payment of rack-rent was, "Hold on to the land, keep a firm grip upon what belongs by law to the man who owns it; hold the land that has been let to you for a consideration, but do not pay for it." That doctrine was undoubtedly illegal. He had already told them that a conspiracy might be as public as the noonday, and accordingly they found the conspiracy charged against the traversers was to be worked out by the formation of subordinate conspiracies throughout the country, and by persistent address to the people at public meetings and in public newspapers. It was reserved for the traversers to tell the people to take the law into their own hands, and that it was perfectly legal and constitutional not to pay their rents. Such was not the opinion of one of the greatest men whom Ireland produced. It appeared that at the time of the agitation conducted by Mr. O'Connell some ill-disposed person, named Connor, during the absence of Mr. O'Connell, got a reduction on the books of the body to strike against the payment of rent. When Mr. O'Connell came back he gave this opinion.

Mr. Macdonogh (interrupting): This is not evidence.—The Attorney-general: It is a question of law.—Mr. Macdonogh: It is the opinion merely of Mr. O'Connell.—The Attorney-general: Yes; like any other dead lawyer. The opinion of a living lawyer is not to be regarded (laughter).—Mr. Macdonogh: You have already proved that most effectively (laughter).—Mr. Justice Fitzgerald: I think it could not be read.—Mr. Nally said it would be better for a man if he had never been born if he attempted to play the part of a land grabber. The man who would take a rack-rented farm was worse than the robber who broke into the parlour side of Christ. He did not even stop at blasphemy to enforce the mandates of the League. What did Mr. Walsh tell those assembled at a land meeting at Kiltullagh? "If a man takes a farm from which another man has been evicted do not recognise him in the market place, nor in the church; neither buy nor sell to him, because he is an enemy of his country; let his crops remain uncut, and himself to wither under his country's curse." After referring to other speeches of a similar character, the Attorney-general said: Mr. Nally had excerated the people and had even hinted at murder. Mr. Biggar had recommended the people in Tyrone to knock down the fences of obnoxious tenants, so that their cattle might stray on to the railway. He told them to see that the farm from which a man was not evicted should not be taken from another man. All this was with the object of bringing the landlords upon their knees, and so prevent the law from protecting them. Need he point out that a conspiracy for such a purpose was illegal? He then informed the court that he could not finish that evening. The court then adjourned, not to sit on Saturday.

About 70 policemen who are to give evidence in the case, arrived on Thursday night from different parts of the country.

A London paper says:—The traversers in the State trials now proceeding had originally arranged to produce their witnesses in three weeks' time, but in consequence of an intimation they have received, letters have been sent to their 200 witnesses requiring their attendance in Dublin in a fortnight. The case for the traversers will, it is stated, occupy a month at the least, if the evidence which they intend to offer is not ruled inadmissable. It is intended to give evidence as to the condition of the country and the number of evictions during the past 20 years or more. The officials of several English political associations will also be present to give evidence as to political meetings in England at which the speakers were not prosecuted. It is understood that the Crown will oppose this line of evidence at once, but the counsel for the traversers are of opinion that it is admissible.

THE BOERS' REBELLION.

We take the following telegrams from the English papers:—

"Durban, Dec. 24, 1 p. m.—Regret to report head quarters and 250 94th Regt., marching from Leydenburg to Pretoria, attacked and overpowered by Boers. One hundred and twenty killed and wounded; rest taken prisoners. Colours saved. Officers, Harrison (adjutant) killed; Anstruther, Nairne, and MacSwiney, badly wounded; Carter, of Commissariat, missing. This will materially alter situation, as encouraging Boers, who will now also feel themselves committed. Had included this force in Pretoria garrison, thinking they had arrived. Shall be glad to have cavalry regiment quickly."

Another official account spoke of the assailants as "several hundred Dutch and rebels," and localised the occurrence at about thirty miles from Pretoria. The train consisted of thirty-four waggons. The men, except an advanced guard of seventy, were detached. Col. Anstruther had his thigh broken, and Capt. Nairne was shot through the body. One report was that the Boers fired upon the detachment of the 94th under cover of a flag of truce.

A less serious complexion was put upon the affair by the following telegram:—"Durban, Dec. 27.—The report of the disaster to the 94th Regt. was exaggerated. Thirty men were killed and wounded. The remainder were disarmed and allowed to proceed to Pretoria."

A telegram was also received at the War Office, dated Pietermaritzburg, Dec. 28, as follows:—"Further details:—Hume, 94th, wounded. 20th. Dr. Ward, only unwounded officer, remained with wounded, ambulances, and medical attendance sent out from Pretoria. Capt. Lambert, 21st, prisoner at Heidelberg. Potchefstroom camp attacked; whole of 20th. Boers repulsed with considerable loss. Capt. Falls, 21st, killed; six men wounded. Meeting of Boers near Wakkefstroom. Reported attack on town threatened. Utrecht seized. Headquarters, two companies, and 250 drafts leave this for Newcastle."

Another despatch, dated Dec. 28, adds that the Boers released the prisoners belonging to the 94th Regt., and sent them to Pretoria. It is supposed that the leaders of the rebellion disapprove of the massacre, and are anxious to disclaim all responsibility for it. The despatch adds:—"Refugee families from Utrecht and Standerton, as well as the families accompanying the British column, have reached Natal. The Humber has arrived with troops from England, and the Anglia has also come up with 200. All march immediately for the front. The Governor is leaving with an escort of volunteers. He will go as far as Newcastle, on the frontier of Natal, and will there await the arrival of troops."

A later message, dated Cape Town, December 29, regarding the disaster to the 94th Regt. unfortunately confirmed first accounts:- The disaster to the troops in the Transvaal is confirmed. An official telegram from Colonel Bellairs states that 250 of the 94th were attacked on the march from Leydenburg, about thirty-seven miles from Pretoria, by several hundred Boers. One hundred and twenty soldiers were killed and wounded, and the rest were taken prisoners. Lieutenant Harrison was killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther, Captain Naire, and Lieutenant M'Swiney were badly wounded, and Commissary Carter is missing.

Telegraphing on Dec. 30, a correspondent at Durban says:—"News has been received by a firm in this town that Major Clarke, with twenty-five men, surrendered to the Boers at Potchefstroom, after forty-eight hours' fighting. Winslow still held the camp yesterday. A large force of insurgents are advancing on Utrecht. Five hundred Boers are watching the passage of the river opposite Newcastle. Derby has been taken by them. At Utrecht all refusing to join the movement have been shot. The whole line of the Buffalo River is patrolled by the rebels. On the 28th a force of a thousand Boers assaulted the camp at Potchefstroom. They did not, however, push the attack very far in the face of our infantry fire, and fell back after suffering a loss of seven killed and five wounded. The Landdrost of Potchefstroom and Christiana, and almost all those who are loyal to the Government, are now kept as prisoners by the Boers. The stores of the English traders have all been looted." The following news has reached us *viâ* the Diamond Fields:—"Fighting went on at Potchefstroom for two days. Capt. Falls, of the 21st, was killed, and several soldiers. Twelve Boers were also killed. Not only were the stores looted, but all private property has been greatly damaged. The loyal inhabitants are all prisoners. The British force holding the camp number only a hundred and twenty men."

Another telegram from Durban of the same date adds:—Derby has been taken, but Sir M. Barlow and his clerk escaped. The Republic is to be proclaimed at Utrecht at noon. Commandeering is going on in Derby and Utrecht. All refusing to join will be shot. At a meeting held in Utrecht yesterday, at which there were two rebel spies, seventy inhabitants were present, only nine of whom had the courage to declare themselves loyal, intimidation being part of the Boer tactics. Loyal fugitives are pouring in here. In consequence of this open outbreak of hostilities, the Government has proclaimed martial law, and is now acting with commendable vigour. Mr. Paul Kruger is at Potchefstroom, having arrived there from Pretoria on Sunday afternoon. Nearly all the inhabitants of the town are the prisoners of the Boers, except Messrs. Coulson, Erasmus, Green, Young, and the Rev. Mr. Cawood, whom they have respected. All the shops have been broken open, the contents being carried away in waggons by the Boers during the day. They employed the night in firing on the fort. The fort is well fortified and provisioned. There are some 2,200 Boers at the Pretorius Laager and in Potchefstroom. Some 800 Boers have come down from the Paardehock Laager to the Pretorius Laager.

A correspondent gives the following particulars of the fighting at Potchefstroom:—The insurgents besieged the Court House at Potchefstroom on the 18th. The building was well barricaded with sandbags, but there was no water, so that the garrison had to surrender. This, however, was not done until Captain Falls, Mr. Wood, and one soldier had been killed. Major Clarke, Commandant Raaf, and thirty others gave themselves up. The Boers now sent a summons to Colonel Bellairs, the officer in charge of the fort, to yield up his post, but the answer was made in the shape of two well-directed cannon-balls, which whistled right through the market-place. On the 20th the Boers attempted to capture the fort, which was occupied by 300 soldiers, their own forces consisting of 200 mounted men and about 1,000 foot. They advanced to within 200 yards of the place, but were driven back by the shot and shell to which they were exposed. Seven of the insurgents were killed and many wounded. Paul Kruger held a council of war on the 22nd, and it was decided to starve the garrison out. The defences are undoubtedly strong, and it is said that wells have been sunk within the walls, but how the men, women, and children sheltered behind them will be able to endure a strict blockade is very uncertain. It is difficult to say in what way or when they can be relieved, as the distance from a port is so great that there are no troops available for the duty. It has also been resolved by the Boers to shoot Commandant Raaf and Inspector Collins.

A telegram from the General Officer Commanding Natal addressed to the Secretary of State says:—"Pietermartzburg, December 30.—Reliable reports state Major Clarke, Commissioner, Commandant Raaf, and 20 men, 21st, occupying Court House, Potchefstroom, have been captured by Boers, who declare their intention to shoot Raaf. Troops hold the fort, which is invested.

"News of intended enrolment of volunteers for Kimberley, caused the collection of a force of Boers to stop their approach.

"It is rumoured that Pretoria is occupied by Boers. The troops have retired to the fort."

Durban, Thursday.—News from Bloemfontein contradicts the report that Commandant Raaf has been murdered by the Boers.

There are at present two great camps of the insurgents. Two thousand are gathered at Potchefstroom and 2,500 at Pretoria.

The Boers are now in possession of the town of Pretoria, which was evacuated by the British troops. These are gathered in the fort, which the Boers are not likely to be able to take by force. It is now said that there are three hundred soldiers in camp at Potchefstroom under Bellairs. They were attacked on the 19th, 20th, and 21st, but no impression was made. A thousand Boers took part in the assault. Two hundred were mounted and the rest on foot. They got within two hundred yards of the camp, and then fell back with sixteen killed, five badly wounded, and many less severely.

On the 22nd Kruger held a great meeting at Krigpraad, at which it was resolved to shoot Commandant Raaf and Mr. Collins, and to starve out the garrison of the camp, as it could not be carried by force.

Commandant Raaf, who, according to the telegrams above given, was likely to be shot in cold-blood by the Boers, was during the Zulu war in command of a very efficient corps of mounted volunteers in Colonel Wood's flying column. He was distinguished for his gallantry, and is mentioned by Colonel Buller in his dispatch after the battle of Ulundi. Colonel Buller says—"Commandant Raaf, of the Transvaal Rangers, is a perfect type of border soldier, brave, indefatigable in African warfare. I have profited equally by his assistance and by his advice." Commandant Raaf is also mentioned in the despatches after the battle of Hlobane in March, 1879. He was a young man and had recently married.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM ENGLAND.

Reinforcements were ordered to be despatched from England to the Cape as soon as possible, and the 97th Regement left Gibralter on December 27 in the troopship Tamar for Cape Town and Natal.

A London paper states:—A battery of field artilery (C batty. 1st Brig.) has been ordered to Natal, and proceeds from the quarters at Shorncliffe for Hilsea, near Portsmouth, and will be embarked on board the Cunard steamer Palmyra at Portsmouth. Three troops of the 5th Dragoon Guards, stationed at Hilsea, march for Leeds and occupy the quarters of the 6th Dragoons (Inniskillings), who are ordered to the Transvaal. The 6th Dragoons will embark in the Palmyra, at Albert Dock, London, for Durban, on January 10, and the 6th battery 1st Brigdeir from Portsmouth about the same date. The Palmyra was similarly engaged by the Government as a transport on the occasion of the massacre at Isandula, and embarked her troops also at Portsmouth.

A Woolwich correspondent says:—Monday, Jan. 10, is named as the date of embarkation of the troops which are to be sent out as reinforcements to the Cape; and, although a great deal remains to be done in the way of preparations, there is no doubt that the appointment will be kept. In addition to the cavalry and artillery, about 200 men selected from various regiments and infantry depots will go out as a draft to augment the 97th Foot, which is proceeding from Gibraltar in H. M.'s troopship Tamar, and these will be accommodated with the cavalry in one of the three ships which are to sail from the Albert Docks, North Woolwich. On Dec. 29 Captain Brownlow, C.B., R.N., spent several hours in the docks, making his arrangements, and it is expected that the fitting up of the Queen and the Hankow steamships will be proceeded with night and day until they are complete.

THE *TIMES* ON THE SITUATION.

It is still hard to define the relation of this calamity, whatever its extent may be, to the surrounding circumstance of the insurrection. We trust it has been concluded too hastily that the attack of the Boers upon our men was made in defiance of the principles of honour that govern the enmity of civilised people. The telegram from our Correspondent at Durban, dated the 24th, stated that in a despatch of the 18th from Pretoria Sir George Colley had received a copy of the proclamation of the Boers addressed to Sir Owen Lanyon, in which the Governor of the Transvaal was called upon to deliver over the administration of affairs to the insurgents. The proclamation was said to express reverence for the Queen, and to deprecate an appeal to arms, but to demand an answer within twenty-four hours. What answer Sir Owen Lanyon sent to this communication, or whether he deemed it expedient to send any answer at all, we have not been informed, but it is clear that if the Governor of the Transvaal was able on the 18th to send off the rebellious declaration or a copy of it, to Sir George Colley, the attack upon the companies of the 94th, which was made on the 20th, could not have been made within the 24 hours, during which the insurgents had announced they would await an answer. The reports of the course of the insurrection at Potchefstroom, although they record no reverse to our authority comparable with the defeat of the detachment of the 94th, give cause, if they may be trusted for equal, if not for greater, anxiety. Captain Lambart, an officer of the 21st Regiment, despite the endeavours of a Dutch clergyman to save his life, is said to have been shot dead while attempting to stop the hoisting of the Republican flag, civilians are reported to have been murdered in cold blood and the driver of a mail cart to have been shot. If it lamentably should prove true that outrages have been committed by the insurgents in this atrocious fashion, the rebellion has displayed itself in acts which will at once most justly load it with odium, and which will make we fear, the end of the trouble a distant and a bitter one indeed. No Government can tolerate the attack of armed men upon its sovereignty and rebellion of any sort must be suppressed, but the suppression of rebellion cannot fail to be aggravated ten times in its austerity when the carrying on of war against public authority is intensified by the excesses of private animosity and the wreaking of revenge upon helpless individuals.

The 97th Regiment is already on its way to Natal and will be followed by the 6th Dragoons and a battery of Artillery. Nearly a month will elapse before troops now leaving England can reach Durban. It will take ten days, with the best transport to march a force over the 200 miles of mountainous and heavy roads between Maritzburg and the borders of the Transvaal after they have been conveyed to Maritzburg by train, and it will take six or seven days more to cover the 150 miles from Newcastle on the Transvaal border, to Heidelburg, where the most imposing force of the insurgents is massed. In the meantime, if the reports of the murder in cold blood of individuals not under arms are true, there is grave cause for anxiety for the lives of large numbers of unprotected Englishmen, and of unprotected Boers who have sided with Englishmen, in the Transvaal. The two regiments of Infantry with the Artillery in the Transvaal are utterly inadequate for the protection of the scattered settlers who may be exposed to the attack of parties of insurgents. The Transvaal is a large country with a sparse population upon the Dutch system of colonisation, which gives to each man a farm of 5,000 or 8,000 or 10,000 acres. Over this great extent of territory, which in parts may be fairly termed a solitude, are dotted here and there a few small settlements of traders and storekeepers, comprising, perhaps, from 50 to a dozen houses—such as Utrecht, Wakkerstroom, Standerton, Heidelberg, Rustenberg and Leydenberg. The inhabitants of these little towns are, as a rule, Englishmen; for the Dutch are no traders. We have already heard that Wakkerstroom is threatened, and we cannot but fear that if the rebellion is about to run to those desperate excesses which it is reported to have reached at Potchefstroom, not only the dwellers in these towns, but the even more helpless English farmers who live interspersed in the midst of an overwhelming Dutch population, are in extreme danger of their lives, and certainly are in danger of the destruction and loss of their property. If these apprehensions are not without foundation, and we fear it must be judged that they are only too likely to be, it is the duty of the Government to use every effort to diminish the peril by the issue of the most emphatic warnings, and by the more unmistakable display of determination to suppress the insurrection at all costs. It is possible that the attack upon the men of the 94th Regiment may have been made by a party of Boers of the most ungovernable class without the direction and without the sanction of the leaders of the revolt, and for the same reason, if the murders at Potchefstroom have been accurately reported, such outrages may be disavowed by the main body of the insurgents styling themselves the South African Republic. The danger of individual licence of this extent would create an additional reason for a resolute proclamation of the penalties of private aggression.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE ELIOT.

Mrs. Cross, better known as George Eliot, was buried on Dec. 29 in Highgate Cemetery. It consisted of a hearse drawn by four hourses, and eight mourning carriages. In the first carriage were Mr. J. W. Cross (George Eliot's husband), Mr. Isaac Evans, Mr. C. L. Lewes, and Mr. W. Cross; in the second Mr. Albert Druce, Mr. W. H. Hall; Mr. Francis Otter, and the Rev. F. Evans; in the third, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Dr. Congreve, Mr. E. F. S. Pigott, and Mr. Browning; in the fourth, Mr. Burton, Mr. Frederic Harrion, Mr. Gurney, and the Hon. G. Howard; in the fifth, Mr. Locker, Mr. Kegan Paul, and Mr. Blackwood; in the sixth, Mr. T. Sellar, Mr. Beesan, Mr. D. Stuart, and Mr. Warren; in the seventh, Mr. Vivian Lewes, Mr. Hutchins, and Mr. Langford; in the eighth, Prof. Tyndall, Mr. Oscar Browning, and Sir Frederick Smart. Among other gentlemen present at the cemetery were Sir Theodore Martin, Mr. Du Maurier, Mr. Edmund Yates, Prof. Beesley, Prof. Sidney Colvin, Mr. W. R. Ralston, Mr. George Smith, the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. Hamilton Aide, Mr. Woolner, R.A., and Mr. Rudolph Lehmann. Among those invited to the funeral, most of whom were present, were—Mr. Lewis Pelly, Sir Henry Maine, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Mr. Justice Fitzjames Stephens, Mr. Vernon Lushington, Miss Helps, Lady Colvile, Mr. Strachey, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., Mr. Andrew Lang, Prof. Huxley, Prof. Bryce, M.P., Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Mr. Val Prinsep, Mr. F. Palgrave, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Frederick Pollock, Dr. Priestly, Lord Arthur Russell, Mr. Croom Robertson, Mr. Trubner, Mr. Henry Thompson, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Mr. Goschen, M.P., Mr. J. Knowles, Sir J. Lubbock, and Mr. Millais.

The coffin was taken to the Nonconformist chapel, where the service was conducted by Dr. Sadler, Unitarian minister, who delivered an address, in which he spoke of the literary greatness of the deceased.

As the coffin was placed in the grave it was covered with *immortelles* and other flowers, tributes of affection and respect from some of George Eliot's friends and admirers. The coffin itself was of polished oak, and contained the following inscription:—"Mary Ann Cross—'George Eliot'—borne November 22, 1820; died December 22, 1880. Quella fonte che spande di parlar si largo fiume." During the whole of the proceedings the rain was falling steadily, but this did not prevent the attendance of a very large number of persons, including an unusual proportion of ladies.

LANCASHIRE AND THE COTTON DUTIES.

On Dec. 29, at the India Office, the Marquis of Hartington received an influential deputation of gentlemen representing the cotton-spinners of Lancashire in relation to the question of the Indian import duties.

Mr. Briggs, M. P., introduced the deputation, and observed that it had been three times affirmed by Parliament that the Indian import dues were bad in principle, and they in Lancashire thought there should be a gradual reduction of the duties with a view to their total abolition. Though there had been a removal of duties on certain goods, yet the very fact that there was a hard and fast line between goods which were duty free and those which paid duty placed the manufacturer in a very awkward and embarrasing position. It was impossible for the Lancashire manufacturer to control altogether the action of his operatives, if the latter made a mistake. There was liability to error, but it was unjust that a mass of goods should be liable to confiscation by a custom-house officer through the intermingling of one yarn with another, when there was no design of fraud. The deputation represented an export of goods to the amount of 20,000,000*l.* a year, and though those present were employers of labour, yet they were fully in accord in this matter with the workmen. The deputation were anxious to hear from his lordship that the duty on gray goods might be remitted, if he should be of opinion that it would be impossible to remit the whole of the duties at once.

The Marquis of Hartington inquired if the gray goods formed a distinct and separate class.

Col. Jackson replied that they were an entirely distinct class. During six months in 1878 the revenue on gray goods was 200,000*l.*, and it since then been reduced to 80,000*l.* Much had already been done, and he hoped it remained for Lord Hartington to remove these import duties altogether.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply, said: I have listened with great interest to the statements of members of this very important deputation, and I need hardly say that, putting aside the information I have acquired since coming into my present office, I, as a Lancashire member, know the importance of the subject in relation to the manufacturers and people of that country, and can appreciate the feeling of strong and very reasonable anxiety that is felt in connection with the existing system. Several speakers have referred to the inconvenience felt by the trade in consequence of the working of the existing system. In reference to that I can only say that every remonstrance, I believe, that has reached this office on the subject—and there have been several—has been forwarded to the Government of India for their report, and we are now expecting an expression of opinion from the Goverment of India in connection with the complaints which have been made, and I trust it will be possible for them to tell us that they have taken these remonstrances into consideration, and that they will do what they can to remedy these inconveniences. I am quite aware, however, that these inconveniences were to a certain extent foreseen; and so long as these arbitrary distinctions are continued, they will, I fear, to a great extent inevitable. I am anxious that no unnecessary injustice and hardship should be imposed on one class of manufacturers under the present system; but I think their inevitable effect must be that the Government of India feel that the present system is one which cannot be permanently maintained, and that there is only one direction in which reform can be made, and that is—not in going back, but in going forward. I was very sorry to see the speech of Sir Ashley Eden who has always been a very strong opponent of the policy on this question adopted by Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey, and who has always viewed any concessions which have been made to the opinion of the Lancashire trade and of Parliament at home with great jealousy and dislike; and it is not surprising that he—the strongest opponent of this policy, looking at the matter from his own point of view—should see in it an argument for going back. I have no reason, however, to believe that the views of Sir Ashley Eden are shared by Lord Ripon and his Government; and, at all events, I am able to say that such is certainly not the view of the Home Government. Whatever may be the evils that exist under the present state of things, and whatever may be the remedies that may have to be applied to the inconveniences existing under the present state of things, they cannot assume the form of reverting to the old policy, but must take the form of an extension of the freedom of trade. If I had known more exactly beforehand that the proposal of the deputation would be the removal of duties altogether from gray goods, I might have been able to procure information, and to have given a rather more definite reply than it is now in my power to give. I may say, however, that I have already received statements from the Government of India which confirm very much the allegations made by Col. Jackson to-day. I find that the change that has been made, and is being made, has produced and is producing an entire revolution in the trade of this class of goods. I have received figures bearing on the trade in this class of goods, and, taking 1879-80, in the first four months the duty upon this class of goods formed 16'30 of the whole trade, while in March it formed 82'19 per cent. I think anybody will see that there is something very anomalous and unsatisfactory in a system, the effect of which is to force a great trade into a particular channel. It must be exercising the same influence upon the Indian manufacturers, who cannot help making what is best adapted for their manufacture, but that which they are encouraged to manufacture by the protection which remains. These figures seem to dispose of the allegation that the duties which existed were not protective. The moment the duty is removed from a particular class of goods, we see the consumption of these gradually increasing, and I do not think there could be any greater proof that a very great protective effect was produced by the former duties. I will only say, I am only able to say to-day, that I shall desire to give the most careful consideration to the proposals which have been laid before me by the deputation. It seems to me that the Indian Government must be itself considering the expediency of some such further step in the direction indicated, because, in point of fact, the duty which remains upon that class of goods, if it be not taken off, seems likely to disappear altogether through the natual operation of the present system. I cannot at present say what the prospects of the next Budget may be, but I am entirely prepared to adopt the policy in this respect which has been carried out by my predecessors, by Lord Salisbury and Lord Cranbrook, and I think I may say that Lord Ripon is prepared to follow out the policy adopted by Lord Lytton and Sir J. Strachey. I am told that the Lancashire trade has not approved the exact measures which have been adopted. I do not express an opinion whether those measures were best adapted for their purpose. They were undoubtedly intended to constitute a great step in favour of free trade. I must accept them as I find them, and as soon as the finances of India may enable me to do so, I shall be glad to have the opportunity of proceeding further in the same direction. As to the regret that has been expressed as to the small sums expended in developing the material resources of India, I do not think we need go into that subject on the present occasion. We are quite aware that the resources of India are by no means fully developed, and although the existing Government, like their predecessors, consider that in the present state of the finances of India it is necessary to exercise great caution in the expenditure of money by the Executive, yet we can only hope that those agencies of private capital and private enterprise which have done so much for the development of the resources of this country and of America may be gradually introduced into India, and that, in that legitimate way, without incurring burdens too great for the resources of India and the finances of the country, the capacities of the country may be gradually developed and extended. At all events, we feel that the Government in India cannot, any more than that here, give sanction to a policy which they believe to be essentially wrong in an economical point of view. We feel that no retrograde step is possible, and are conscious that the inconveniences suffered both here and in India must be stayed as soon as possible by an advance in the same direction as we have been pursuing. As to many of the technical matters brought before me to-day, they may prove useful to the Government in India, especially to Major Baring, the new Minister of Finance in that country. Major Baring, who has gone out to India, is fully aware of the opinions held by the Government on this subject, and I think he is aware that it is not possible now to recede from the policy which has been adopted in India. I do not think I can say anything more, except observe that the practical suggestions which have been made will receive early and anxious attention by the representatives of the Government.

Mr. Crafton, M. P., on the part of the deputation, thanked the noble marquis for the courtesy with which he had received them, and they then retired.

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THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 28th December, 1880.

Surgeon W. H. Colahan, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of this date.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of the 30th April, 1877—Engineer W. W. Webber has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. Bristol Brigade.

C Thomas and M Whitwill, Esqrs., to be Hon. Lieut.

Admiralty, 30th December, 1880.

The Rev. A. P. Hill, B.A., has been appointed Chaplain in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 14th Dec. 1880.

The following promotion has been made for services in connection with the suppression of the Slave Trade at Zanzibar, viz:—

Sub-Lieut C. S. Smith to be Lieut in H. M's Fleet, with seniority of 29th inst.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 31st December, 1880.

2nd Life Guards, Surgeon P. G. R. Young, from the Medl. Dept., to be Surgeon, vice H. F. Hensman, promoted into the 1st Life Guards.

5th Dragoon Guards, Second Lieut. H. Short to be Adjt., vice Lieut A. Baldrey, promoted.

2nd Dragoons, The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Second Lieut Fitzroy C. Fletcher, dated 10th Nov., 1880, is cancelled.

Second Lieut Fitzroy C. Fletcher to be Lieut., vice J. C. Hamilton, deceased.

Second Lieut H. J. Scobell to be Lieut., vice C. F. Watkins, resigned.

12th Lancers, Lieut. T. A. Hill to be Adjt., vice Lieut. J. H. Banks, promoted into the 7th Dragoon Guards.

16th Lancers, Captain W. H. Wyld, from the 3rd Foot, to be Captain, vice C. R. Taaffe, who exchanges.

Brigade Depôt, Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. G. C. Lambert retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

3rd Foot, Captain C. R. Taaffe, from the 16th Lancers, to be Captain, vice W. H. Wyld, who exchanges.

5th Foot, Captain F. A. Forsyth retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

9th Foot, B. Major W. J. Massy, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, vice J. C. T. Humfrey, resigned on appointment to the Army to Pay Dept.

12th Foot, Captain S. B. Triphook retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

14th Foot, Captain H. L. Woodland retires on half-pay.

24th Foot, Lieut. C. Sugrue resigns his Commission.

Lieut. the Hon. Ulick de R. B. Roche to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. E. W. Curteis, promoted.

25th Foot, Captain F. E. Lloyd retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

28th Foot, Captain W. H. Francis retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

33rd Foot, Lieut. A. V. H. Brooke is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health.

34th Foot, Second Lieut. H. S. Mayhew, from the 62nd Foot, to be Second Lieut., vice [redacted] H. Macdonald, promoted.

38th Foot, Captain J. B. Price [redacted] to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay.

39th Foot, Major F. S. Hore retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Captain J. B. Keith retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

47th Foot, Captain A. J. Tetley retires on temporary half-pay.

55th Foot, The date of the appointment as Adjutant of Lieut. J. S. Pelly is 2nd Dec., 1880, and not as previously gazetted.

80th Foot, B. Major F. B. N. Craufurd, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, vice B. Major W. Howard, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

91st Foot, Second Lieutenant Alexander Wilson to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. J. L. C. St. Clair, promoted.

Rifle Brigade, Lieut. J. S. Richer to be Adjutant, vice Lieut W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, promoted.

2nd West India Regt., Second Lieut. C. W. N. Miller, from the 1st West India Regt., to be Second Lieut., vice W. H. Dunlop, promoted.

Royal Military College, Lieut. J. R. Young, 15th Foot, to be Instructor in Military Surveying, vice Lieut.-Col. and A.D.C. Anderson, half-pay, late 18th Foot, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, Assist. Comry-Genl. E. Dunn, has been permitted to retire under Article 52 of the Royal Warrant of 31st Jan., 1880.

Depy.-Assist. Comsy-General W. A. Dunn to be Assist. Comsy-General, vice E. Dunn.

Lieut. H. N. Bunbury, R. A., to be Depy.-Assist. Comry-General on probation, with the temporary rank of Capt. in the Army, under Article 6 of the Royal Warrant of 31st Jan.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major Chamney Graves Irwin, M.B., to be Bgde-Surg., vice W. C. Roe, granted retired pay.

Surgeon-Major R. O. Hayden, from half pay, to be Surgeon-Major.

Half-Pay, Captain W. Sherlock, from the 18th Foot, to be Major.

Captain C. F. Gleig, from the 22nd Foot to be Major.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General Sir E. Green, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List, from 15th Dec., 1880:—

Lieut.-Genl. S. C. Briggs, Retired List, Madras Staff Corps, to be General.

Lieut.-Genl. R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal S. C., to be General.

Major-Genl J. Wilson, Madras S. C., to be Lieut.-Genl.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. F. Young, Madras S. C., to be Major-Genl.

Major Matthew Holford Hale, 26th, Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

Captain Peter M'Laren, 74th Foot, to be Major.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut. W. J. P. Hamilton, half-pay, late 41st Foot, resigns his Commission.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain W. D. Josephs, 4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Lieut.

India Office, 31st December, 1880.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—

Col. (Local Major-Genl.) H. T. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., Bengal S. C., to the Divisional Staff of the Army in Bengal, in succession to Lieut.-Genl. Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B., resigned.

Col. G. Leslie, R. A., to be Inspector-Genl. of Arty. for India, with the rank of Brgr-Genl., in succession to Bdgr-General C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., resigned.

Captain G. T. Morris, Bengal S C., to be Garrison Instructor, vice Major W. Smith, R.A., whose tour of Staff Service has expired.

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